The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago, Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, H. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

108 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st., Chicago.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 2, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO, And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 19, at 7 p. m.
Anchor Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. Starkweather, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, July 21, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 22, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO AND ALL EASTERN PORTS.

Passengers desiring to go East via the Lakes will please bear in mind that the popular Steamer, S. D. CALDWELL, will leave Spencer's Dock, north end of Wells-st. bridge, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 p. m. Fare to Mackinac and Northport, round trip, $10; Buffalo, $15; New York, $20; Boston, $26; Boston and return, $[illegible]. Staterooms and tickets can be secured at the Company's Office, No. 2 North Wells-st.
LEWIS SPIEGEL, Pass. Agt.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single. Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house, and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
BARNUM & GREEN.

St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

A few choice suites of rooms for the Summer months.
JAMES L. BURNS, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Marcellus B. Smith, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Marcellus B. Smith, late of the County of [illegible] and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of [illegible] County, at the Court House, in [illegible], at the July Term, on the third Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1873. [illegible] SMITH, L. H. SMITH, Executors.

FOR SALE.

Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD.

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS' CREDIT,

At low prices, and only 6 per cent interest, payable annually for first 4 years.
20 per cent deducted for cash down, and 18, 15, or 10 per cent if paid in full in 1, 2, or 3 years.
Free Passes in Iowa or Nebraska, and Reduced Fare and Freight from Chicago, allowed to our land-buyers and their families.
A PREMIUM of 20 per cent is given in Nebraska for cultivating half of land bought in 1873 within 2 years from date of purchase. Improve this best of all offers.
PRODUCTS have paid for land in two years, and our liberal Reductions, Rebates on fares and freight from Chicago, and free fares, either in Iowa or Nebraska, will more than pay for required improvements and land in two years from date of purchase; still, our long 10 years' credit at 6 per cent interest can be had, if desired. Better terms are not offered.
For full particulars, and to secure all benefits, buy a Land-Exploring Ticket at our Chicago Office, 59 Clark-st.
W. H. WISNER, General Agent.
Or apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

"FISHING"

Poles, Jointed Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Spoons, and Artificial Bait. All styles and prices.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 Wabash-av., near P. O.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
32 State-st. between Washington and Randolph.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 8 Tribune Building, Chicago.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!
OF
R. KLEEMANN'S
Restaurant and Billiard Hall,
N. W. Corner Madison and State-sts.
(Late Grand Central Hotel; before the fire, Kleemann's Mammoth Billiard Hall).
Begs leave to announce to his patrons, friends, and the public in general, that his new, spacious, and elegant Hall will be thrown open for business on
SATURDAY, JULY 19, AT 10 A. M.,
On which occasion a most splendid Lunch will be served to my guests.

WANTED.

Stone Cutters, Attention!

Wanted, 200 Stone Cutters who do not belong to the UNION. Constant work and good wages guaranteed for EIGHT HOURS WORK, by the undersigned Stone Cutter bosses:
PETER WOLF & SON,
HENRY KERBER,
WM. C. DEAKMAN,
L. H. BOLDENWECK,
WENTHE & MOESSENGER,
PETER NEU & CO.,
PATRICK FANNING,
THOMPSON, KRAFT & CO.,
S. WILSON.
Applications to be made at Peter Wolf & Son's, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

WANTED.

Builders to build a brick residence and take cottage and lot as part pay. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

STATIONERY, &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Fine Stationery, AND BLANK BOOKS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT
On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.
ELY & CO.,
WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

ALBAUGH,
The old West Side Dentist, after a rest of over a year, taken for the benefit of his health, has resumed the practice of his profession at
21 South Halsted-st., near Washington,
Where he will be happy to see those who desire his services, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES,
At the Artificial Limb Rooms of Dr. HIATT & LE ROY, 125 Clark-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICE.

PORTABLE
LAWN SPRINKLER & FOUNTAIN
Can be seen in operation at
HOVEY & CO.'S, 141 State-st.

FOREIGN.

The Canadian Cabinet Convicted of Complicity in the Pacific Railroad Scandal.

Bismarck's Views on the Relations of Religion and State.

He Would Crush Rome Only in Order to Crush Christianity.

The Emperor of China Gives Audience to the Diplomatic Corps.

Adventures of a Diplomatic American in Khiva.

Remarkable Gold Discoveries in the Argentine Republic.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 18.—Crowning proofs of the guilt of the Dominion Government of the charges preferred by Mr. Huntingdon in the Pacific Railroad matter are now made public. The evidence, as published in the *Globe* this morning, is incontrovertible, and directly convicts Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues of the crime laid to their charge. The *Globe* and the Opposition leaders have evidently held back the last link in the chain of evidence, and thus allowed the Ministerial papers to fully commit themselves. It is felt here that the most daring of the organs of the Administration will not dispute the evidence. The *Globe* has put the matter in a form that either the authenticity of the documents must be denied and the publishers prosecuted, or they must accept them as true. The installment this morning occupies three and a half columns of the *Globe*.

First is McMullen's narrative, making a full statement of his position, embracing the incident that came under his knowledge from the time he first engaged in the matter till the granting of the charter by the Government. The facts referred to in the first part of the narrative have already been made public. In July, 1871, McMullen, Waddington, and Keesteman visited Ottawa, and there met Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks, and, after an interview, left their address, with the understanding that, if the occasion arose, they would hear from the Ministers. Some weeks after, Smith, of Chicago, received a letter from Allan, with Sir Francis Hincks' request that the Americans would communicate with the Canadian interest, with a view to the unification of the two interests. After some inter-communication, an interview was held in Montreal, in September, 1871, between Sir Hugh Allan, Smith, and McMullen, at which the preliminaries were settled, Allan receiving large personal interest in the stock, and an amount for distribution. Subsequently, by request of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, McMullen met him in Ottawa and fully acquainted him with the arrangements, in which he acquiesced.

On Oct. 5, Allan, Smith, and McMullen met the Cabinet in Ottawa, of whom there were present Macdonald, Hincks, Cartier, Tilly, Tupper, Mitchell, Morris, Aikens, and Chapois. Owing to Cartier's opposition to Allan on the ground of his Grand Trunk influence, the matter was postponed. After Allan's return from England, for which place he sailed Oct. 7, he telegraphed Smith and McMullen that Hincks suggested advertising for tenders, to avoid blame, and suggesting the postponement of the conclusion of the agreement. After a lapse of time the contract was finally signed in New York Dec. 23, 1871. During the winter a discussion by interviews and correspondence was continued, in which it was developed that Francis Hincks' personal expectations were an absolute payment of $50,000 and the Secretaryship of the Company for his son on a salary of not less than $2,000. As the session approached, Allan applied for money, and on the 28th of March, 1872, a contract was entered into by which a committee of five were appointed, Allan being Chairman. On April 1 a levy of $50,000 was made on the American parties, the amount to be placed to the credit of Allan. Of $40,000 of this drawn by Allan, $4,000 was paid to the *La Minerve* newspaper, and $8,000 each to other French papers, $6,000 to the Attorney-General, and $10,000, an indefinite loan, to Hincks. In addition to the foregoing payments, Abbot was authorized to promise Langevin $25,000 to aid in the Quebec elections, on condition of the friendly assistance which Abbot reported he had secured.

The narrative details further interviews with Macdonald regarding amalgamation. On Aug. 6 McMullen received a letter from Allan stating he had brought about what he wished, as the Government had been forced to come to him, and he had secured an agreement for the majority interest in the Company, but to do this he had advanced $100,000, and would have to advance $1,000,000 more on Nov. 15. Allan wrote that his expenditures to date were $343,500 in gold, and $13,500 more to pay.

At the interview in Montreal, in October, 1872, Allan told McMullen that Cartier yielded to Allan the control of the French influence, and certain provisions regarding the Americans, on the understanding that Allan should advance money to aid in the election of the Government supporters. On that same occasion Allan stated that Cartier had sent to Ottawa, and received a telegram from Macdonald confirming his action.

On Nov. 11, McMullen received a letter from Allan, professing entire ignorance of the Government's intention regarding the connection with Americans. In an interview on Dec. 24, at Montreal, Allan informed McMullen of the final breaking off of arrangements, and his repudiation of obligation to the Americans. On the 31st of December, McMullen interviewed Macdonald, and laid the facts before him, as well as the contracts and certain letters. On that occasion, Macdonald said he supposed Allan had broken off with the Americans. McMullen then produced Allan's letters to prove this was not so. On the 23d of January he again interviewed Sir John, at which time McMullen and his friends give Macdonald copies of all the documents, Allan's checks for $40,000, and receipts for private bills, expenses of the Pacific Railway Company, signed by Allan, Abbot, and Gonubin. The narrative extends over other grounds, already explained, and is supplemented by the following, among other authenticated documents:

MONTREAL, Aug. 24, 1872.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan, I shall be obliged by your supplying the Central Committee with a further sum of $20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of the the 30th ultimo.

(Signed) GEO. E. CARTIER.

P. S.—Please also send Sir John A. Macdonald $10,000 more on the same terms.

The Committee's receipt is:

Received from Sir Hugh Allan, by the hands of Mr. Abbott, $20,000 for general election purposes, to be arranged hereafter, according to the terms of the letter of Sir George E. Cartier, of the date of the 30th of July, and in accordance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th inst.

(Signed) J. L. BEAUDRY, HENRY STARR, P. S. MURPHY, B. TOURNEY.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26, 1872.

Macdonald's letter to Abbott was as follows:

TORONTO, August 26, 1872.

To the Hon. John J. C. Abbott, St. Ann's (immediate and private):

I have another $10,000. It will be the last time of calling. Do not fail me to-day. Answer to-day.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Abbott's reply was:

MONTREAL, August 26, 1872.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Toronto:

Draw on me for $10,000. (Signed) J. J. C. ABBOTT.

John A. Macdonald's draft was:

TORONTO, 26th August, 1872.

At sight, pay to my order at the Merchants' Bank the sum of $10,000, for value received.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Indorsed—Pay to the order of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. (Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The whole publication concludes with a confirmatory statement from Senator Foster, the concluding portion of which is as follows:

I was associated during the session of 1872 with Allan, Abbott and yourself in all stages of procuring the charter of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and in all the efforts made to secure to the Company a contract to build the road, and, as a consequence, was familiar with the many points naturally arising therefrom. I discussed with you my personal position under the proposed arrangements, and with yourself, Allan, and Abbott, all the main features of the legislation proposed, and such as were deemed necessary for the object. As you state, there were difficulties in the way of closing matters, and I was aware of the agreement with Mr. Langevin, to which you refer, as it was frequently discussed between us and Mr. Abbott. I was also aware from the first of Sir George Cartier's opposition to Sir Hugh Allan, and of the means by which Sir George was forced to forego this opposition. In regard to the payment of money for election purposes, I was informed of the arrangement with Sir George Cartier, and was also shown a confirmatory telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald. I understood the affair to be substantially as you have related, and I have reason to believe that large sums of money were actually expended for election purposes under the arrangement. Yours truly,

A. B. FOSTER.

The *Globe* editorially says:

We have only further to ask the Governor-General whether he thinks it decent, with such charges placed before the public, to disperse the grand council of the nation, constitutionally assembled, and actually, by the exercise of his prerogative, to prevent it from pronouncing upon this shameful scandal, or even to make an arrangement to probe it to its fullest depth. We cannot believe that one worthy of the name of nobleman or representative of the British Sovereign will thus stand between the guilty men and their just and appropriate punishment.

The Government organs throughout the Dominion openly declare that Parliament will be prorogued on the receipt of the Pacific Scandal Committee's report. *Le Canadien*, the personal organ of Langevin, leader of the French Conservatives, says:

The House will sit only on the afternoon of the 13th of August, and as these are not like the times of Cromwell, when Royal prerogatives were ignored by Parliament, the session will be immediately terminated, since it will be the wish of the Government.

The *Globe*, which quotes the foregoing, adds:

But the spirit of Cromwell may live again in the arbitrary dispersion of a Parliament that has only one desire, that of discovering and punishing high crime against the nation.

Public interest is becoming intensified as the time of the meeting of Parliament approaches. It is stated in well-informed circles that the actual agreement between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, by which the latter was to receive the Pacific Railway contract on condition of his furnishing money to influence the elections in favor of the Ministerialists, is in existence, and would be produced had the investigation proceeded. It is not at all unlikely that it may receive publicity in the same manner that the Allan documents did.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following dispatch has been received: "The telegraph fleet arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, last evening. The cable from Placentia was buoyed thirty miles from Sydney, the Hibernia having paid out all she had on board. The Edinburgh will lay the other cable from Sydney to Placentia."

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A correspondent of the *World*, under date of Berlin, June 29, makes public a most remarkable conversation with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince, after giving expression to his weariness of spirit, is made to say: "The truth is, there are not half a dozen men in Germany on our side. I mean those who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it, and if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Crown Prince, perhaps, does understand it, but he will put himself on the other side, if indeed, he is not already there. The fight is the Empire against the Church. It is a fight of the State, Empire, Monarchy, or Republic against God, and in this fight the State will get the worst of it, unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of a God and placing itself in His place. Men say that they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Deity; let it be the Deity. In two generations, if we had the field wholly to ourselves, we could so obliterate the idea of God and of imaginary rights bestowed on man by Him as their Creator, that the substitution of the State in His place would be effected, and the State, as in Pagan Rome, be all in all."

The correspondent, giving, in his own language, the spirit of the continued conversation with Bismarck, says that the seminal idea of the whole was that the aspiration for liberty grew out of a belief in God; that it would be impossible to make a perfect subservient people out of men imbued with dogmas of Christianity, and that, while all forms of Christianity were alike fallacious, he cared to war against none but that of the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that it alone was formidable. He said: "Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. I have wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity. They praise me for my services in the cause of what they call 'Reformed Christianity.' If anything could console me for the chagrin which I foresee I am to endure for some time to come, it would be to witness the amazement of these good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will."

BERLIN, July 18.—Capt. Eisendrehr has been appointed Naval Attache of the German Legation at Washington.

CHINA.

LONDON, July 18.—Details are received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China, on June 29, to the diplomatic body at Pekin. Although no notice was given of the ceremony, the streets around the Imperial palace were crowded with people from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of the foreign Ministers. The Embassador of Japan was received first, and had a separate interview. When he had retired, the Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands entered the presence in a body. M. De Vlangali, the Russian Minister, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, read an address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismark, the interpreter of the German Legation, repeated in Chinese. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the throne. When this ceremony was concluded, the Emperor delivered in the Manchee dialect his reply to the address. Prince Kong, kneeling, interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, in splendid costumes, were present. At the close of the audience the foreign Ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by the members of the Bung Li Yamen.

M. De Geoffroy, Minister of France, had an interview with the Emperor at a late hour the same day, and presented the letter of his Government in regard to the Tientsin massacre.

The Pekin *Gazette* says the wording of the Imperial edict according the audience is considered insulting.

KHIVA.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

TASHKEND, July 2, via LONDON, July 18.—The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay 2,000,000 roubles indemnity within ten years, in virtue of which he is confirmed on the throne.

The Russian troops continue to occupy Kungrad, and will construct a new fort on the Oxus, near Khiva.

Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the American Legation, has returned here. He went to Khokand, where he was detained several days under surveillance and taken finally to Kurgan, where he was admitted to see the Khan at a distance of 500 feet. Afterwards he was detained nine days longer, and was not allowed to proceed to Kashgar. He received permission to visit the Southern mountains, but failed to reach them, being purposely misled by the guard, who was acting under orders.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent has been detained by the Russians at Kazala, on the Jaxartes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent narrates the particulars of the discovery, in a province of the Argentine Republic, of a wonderful gold mine, said to be the richest in the world. One-half of the site of the mine has been sold, according to the narrator, for $100,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 18.—An Irish team won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, will be elected a Baronet, and Sheriff Thomas White and Frederick Perkins have been Knighted.

Lord Westbury is hopelessly ill.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bylands gave notice that when the Civil Service estimates come up for consideration, he should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Legation at Washington.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

LONDON, July 19—5 a. m.—Alderman Solomons is dead. The condition of Lord Westbury is unchanged.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robe, and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

It is reported that the Government has suspended the constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces.

Friends of Don Carlos entertain strong hopes of recognition of their belligerent rights by France as soon as they gain possession of a regularly-fortified city wherein to establish the seat of Government.

The Carlists declare that the Republican General Cabrinetty was killed by his own men.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANA, July 18.—The coronation of Oscar and Sophia as King and Queen of Norway took place at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian Kings. There was a brilliant procession to the cathedral, in which Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England, and Prince Waldemar the King of Denmark. The ceremony of coronation was performed by the Bishop of Drontheim.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg letter says that 450 German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, because the Government declared them liable to enforced military service.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 18.—Henri Rochefort will be sent to New Caledonia on the 31st instant.

PARIS, July 18.—The Cure of Santa Cruz having escaped into France, the Spanish Government, through its Charge d' Affaires, made application for his extradition as a common criminal. President MacMahon refused the demand on the ground that the case does not come under the provisions of the extradition treaty.

It is officially announced that the Shah will visit Constantinople on his way home.

The Assembly will probably adjourn on the 27th inst. until the 6th of November.

PERSIA.

PARIS, July 18.—It is reported that the Shah will return at once to Teheran, on account of an insurrection within his dominions.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

The Recent Drowning of E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Discovery of a Defalcation of a Quarter of a Million---Unfortunate Land Speculations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The circumstances of the drowning of Ethelbert S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, were singular enough to excite suspicion of suicide. Careful inquiry dispelled this for a time, but it is now revived by the discovery that he was a defaulter to a large amount of the funds of the Company of which he was President. Mr. Mills was a very large operator in real estate, and several large ventures had not turned out well. Since his death it was stated that his account in the Brooklyn Trust Company had been overdrawn to a considerable extent in his endeavor to carry his speculative ventures, and his general administration of the affairs of the Company was of the loosest description, the collaterals accepted by him on loans of very large amounts being unsafe. The Directors are engaged in examining the books and papers connected with the institution, and endeavoring to straighten up the accounts, and obtain a clear understanding of the exact status of the concern. A brief examination brought to light irregularities, and it was ascertained that collaterals, on which large advances had been made, were worthless. Since Friday the Examining Committee have worked each day, except during banking-hours, when the books are in use, and until midnight each night. Of the loans and collaterals there are two large items, which go far towards making the discovered impairment of the capital. The first is a loan of $150,000 on $200,000 bonds of Georgia, issued in aid of railroads in that State, and which are better known as the "Bullock bonds," having been issued by Gov. Bullock. The second item is another loan of $150,000 on first mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad Company, built as an independent road, but now proposed to be a link in the new air-line between New York and Boston. There are some other collaterals of small amounts that may prove a loss, but these in the aggregate do not foot up a large amount. The estimated embezzlement is $100,000. There are overdrafts of Mr. Mills to the amount of about $100,000. What he has done with this large amount does not appear. When the last dividend was declared the surplus of the Company was set down in round numbers at $150,000. This, of course, has gone. The impairment of the capital may reach 50 per cent. This, however, was taking the worst possible view of the case, and throwing aside altogether the depreciated and worthless collaterals.

The Company was organized a little more than six years ago, with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Mills was one of the chief organizers, and was chosen President, which position he has held ever since. It is known that some of Mr. Mills' real estate speculations resulted disastrously to him. Two years ago he built seven handsome houses on Main avenue, leading to Prospect Park, and a short distance from the main entrance. They must have cost from $15,000 to $20,000 each. Not one has been rented, nor can be sold for anything like cost. He also built a row of five brown-stone front houses on Clinton street, between Sacket and Degraw streets. These cost not less than $20,000 each. None were rented or sold in each case the houses were unsuited to the neighborhood in which they were built, and could neither be sold to advantage nor rented for a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the investment.

It was believed by many that Mr. Mills committed suicide because of the peculiar circumstances connected with his disappearance, no one being with him when he was drowned, and the first intimation of his disappearance being his clothing found near where his body was afterward recovered. Since the defalcation it has become known there are those among his acquaintances who are inclined to believe that he made away with himself because he knew that an exposure was inevitable. An intimate friend of Mills has since closely examined the locality where Mills was drowned, at all hours of the day, more especially when the tide is the same as at the time when Mr. Mills entered the water, and he is firmly of the opinion that it was an accident. This theory is strengthened by the bearing of Mr. Mills on the previous evening. He seemed to be in unusually good spirits, and discussed the plans of the morrow with more than usual zest. His manner was always pleasant, and, with those with whom he was intimate, even jovial.

LABOR MOVEMENT.

Closing Proceedings in the Industrial Congress at Cleveland.

The Platform of the Workingmen of the United States.

They Demand the Abrogation or Modification of the Chinese Treaty.

Aggressive Wealth Denounced---No More Public Lands for Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The Industrial Congress reassembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair, and proceeded at once to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Robert Schilling, Ohio; First Vice-President, J. Warrack Reed, Virginia; Second Vice-President, Edward Sniggs, New York; Third Vice-President, Hugh McLaughlin, Illinois; Secretary, Sollunna Keefe, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, James A. Atkinson, Ohio.

Mr. Reed is a colored citizen of Richmond, Va., and his election was hailed with much enthusiasm. Upon thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, he assured it that the race he represented in the South would cordially co-operate with the present movement. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, the Committee on Platforms presented the following report:

WHEREAS, the recent alarming development and aggression of aggregated wealth, which, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of the Government bequeathed us by the founders of the Republic, that a check should be placed upon the power and unjust accumulation of wealth, and a system adopted which will secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil, etc.

WHEREAS, This much desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor and the united efforts of those who obey the Divine injunction that "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" and,

WHEREAS, While we recognize in the ballot-box an agency by which these wrongs can be redressed when other means fail, yet the great desideratum of the hour is the organization, consolidation, and co-operative effort of the producing masses as a stepping-stone to that education that will in the future lead to more advanced action, through which the necessary reforms can be obtained; and,

WHEREAS, While we fully recognize the power and efficiency of Trade and Labor Unions, local and international, as now organized, in regulating purely trade matters, yet upon all questions appertaining to their welfare as a whole the influence of these organizations without closer union must prove comparatively futile; therefore,

Resolved, That we submit to the people of the United States the objects sought to be accomplished by the Industrial Congress:

First—To bring within the folds of the organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial, moral, and social worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

Second—To secure to the toiler an equal share of the wealth which he helps to create; more of the leisure that rightly belongs to him; more society advantages; more of the benefits, privileges, and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make him capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending, and perpetuating the blessings of Republican institutions.

Third—To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition, we demand from the several States and from the National Government the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.

Fourth—The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive.

Fifth—The reserving of the public lands, the heritage of the people, for the actual settler, and not another acre for railroads or speculators.

Sixth—The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and by the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing or building pursuits.

Seventh—The substitution of arbitration for strikes whenever and wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equitable grounds.

Eighth—The prohibition of the importation of all servile races, the discontinuance of all subsidies granted to mail vessels bringing them to our shores, and the abrogation, or at least the modification, of the Burlingame Treaty.

Ninth—To advance the standard of American mechanics by the enactment and enforcement of equitable apprentice laws.

Tenth—To discountenance the system of contracting the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

Eleventh—The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reach the advantage conferred by labor-saving machinery which its brain has created.

Twelfth—The providing of a purely National circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the Nation, and issued directly to the people, so instituted as to constitute a circulating medium of the necessary flexibility and receivable for all demands, public and private.

The platform, with the exception of the last Section, was unanimously adopted.

After an excited discussion the financial plank was adopted, with but seven dissenting votes.

The Committee on the Hours of Labor presented the following report:

In consideration of the great moral advancement of the producing classes experienced since the general adoption of the ten hour system, we declare ourselves emphatically in favor of the further reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight. Every rational mind admits that the astonishing improvements made in machinery, and even the spread and progress of civilization, are to a large extent attributable to a reduction of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the additional leisure time for workingmen means an increased opportunity for moral culture and social improvement. We are also opposed to the system of working overtime, it being an injury to the individual as well as to the trade at which he is employed, and we maintain that an employer by inducing or compelling men to work overtime commits an act of inhumanity. We are opposed to the practice of working on Sunday. That day should be a day of rest, and the time of the workingman at his own disposal. We are opposed to the practice of doing piece-work, such practice being detrimental to the best interests of the workingman and a great obstacle to the progress of our cause.

The following motion prevailed:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to send to the various Trades Unions in Europe copies of the *Workingman's Advocate* containing the proceedings of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. A. M. Forans, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, for his efforts in that body in behalf of the interests of labor. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Rochester, N. Y., the second Tuesday in April, 1874.

LORD GORDON'S ARREST.

Close of the Argument for the Defense of the Parties Implicated in the Alleged Illegal Arrest of Gordon—Statements of the Accused.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—At Fort Garry to-day the argument was concluded, and the counsel for the defense announced that if the prisoners are committed, as seemed to be the general opinion, they would at the next sitting of the Court, on Monday next, apply for their admission to bail. Three counsel spoke for the defense, McKenzie and Royal in English and Dubois in French.

Letters from Mayor Brackett, received yesterday, mention spending the day with the prisoners, and providing them with a daily supply of fruit. His first interview with the prisoners without surveillance was on last Saturday.

The Fort Garry *Press* of the 12th brings full evidence of the prosecution, which implicates Fletcher and Bentley more than has been represented here. All the witnesses agree that both assisted Hay and Keegan by hiring teams and a driver, going to McKay's with them when they captured Gordon, and assisting them in going away with him until they were past the Fort and across the river, on their way south. Gordon testified that the amount stolen from him in the spring, by three Americans, believed now to have been detectives planning to get him on this side the line, was $6,900. It was first reported by the detective, who went through the motion of arresting the thieves, to have been over $40,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Mr. McKenzie, in the prisoners' defense, said that no offense had been proved within the meaning of the act. According to Blackstone, page 108, kidnapping was forcibly taking any one away out of his own country, which Gordon had not been. It might be said that the attempt was sufficient, but he contended an attempt did not come within the act. If it was brought in as an attempt at assault, he would refer to a case of attempt at burglary, where not a conviction was obtained on account of the non-proval of the overt act. He concluded an able address by pointing out that there was no local law to override the American law. A man cannot commit a crime without intention to commit it. Mr. Royal then rose on behalf of the prisoners. He saw no reason why they should not be governed by the common law of England. He held that a bailsman had an actual right of property over the body of his bondsman, and was entitled to take away that property wherever found without being guilty of an unlawful act. Mr. Dubie arose and also addressed the Court. He adduced no new argument in their favor.

Attorney-General Clark said he found the counsel for the defense had not a shadow of reason in their arguments. The act particularly referring to the offense committed by the prisoners, said "with intent to transport," and the intention had been clearly proved in the present case. He spoke for more than an hour, quoting numerous precedents and laws in support. After some more remarks from Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Comist cited the law of abduction, showing that seizing a man with intent to carry away was included. He then pointed out that the evidence proved that the prisoners had seized Gordon and were transporting him to the States. The argument that some were only accessories wouldn't hold, as all were actually and overtly engaged in the act. Bentley and Fletcher received the letters of instruction, and must have known what they were about. Merriman was present at the time the kidnappers started, and was implicated in all their movements. The Court's duty was clearly to commit all of them for trial.

Judge Betourney then adjourned the Court till 1 o'clock next Tuesday for his decision.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—The telegraph lines on Red River, communicating with Fort Garry, have been interrupted by storms for the past two days. The following special to the Minneapolis *Tribune* is received, reciting the events in the proceedings of the Gordon case during that time.

FT. GARRY, July 17.—The court thus far has taken no notice of the application by the Attorney-General for an attachment against Mr. Taylor, United States Consul, for contempt of court. The evidence for the prosecution was all submitted Tuesday, and the Attorney-General rested the case. The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. McKensey, claimed the right to introduce evidence for the defense, and argued his point at length. The Attorney-General opposed the application in a vain-glorious speech wherein he denounced the press over the line, and accused the New York newspapers of maligning him.

Mr. McKensey desired to put Mayor Brackett on the stand to prove the authority under which the prisoners were acting when Gordon was arrested. The Court ruled this inadmissible, but consented to hear any statements the accused might desire to submit in their behalf, which was objected to by the Attorney-General, but the Court decided to hear the statements. They were then read as follows:

Mr. Merriam, after giving his residence and occupation, said that in January or February last Mr. Fletcher and himself met Mr. McCauley, of this place, and entered into a contract to deliver pine logs to him at Crookston, where the Pembina Branch Railroad crosses the Red Lake River. He left Minneapolis on June 20, and joined Fletcher at Oak Lake, and went to Grand Forks, where they met McCauley, who asked them to come to Garry. We arrived here on June 28, but did not make any settlement until the 3d. We told McCauley we were anxious to return home. Mr. McCauley engaged a team about 8 p. m. We started for Scratching River, where we arrived next morning, and met Mr. Powers, Attorney-General Clarke, the person calling himself Gordon Gordon, and others. Fletcher had some conversation with Clarke. I heard Clarke tell Fletcher that he wanted him to return to Winnepeg, as he wanted to take his deposition, as he would be an important witness and make the corner-stone of the evidence. Fletcher said he did not wish to be delayed. Clarke said he could return the following day, and we started for Winnipeg, arriving at 6 p. m. On our arrival we went to Clarke's office. He applied for our names in full. Clarke then left, and Mr. Powell came in, and told us we were under arrest, and demanded everything about our persons. He said he had a general warrant for the arrest of several parties, including us. He showed us the warrant. We asked to see the Consul, and were refused the privilege. We gave up the money, drafts, and notes in our possession, amounting to $26,000, and were refused a receipt for the property. We had to give up our watches and all our papers. I have had nothing to do with the taking of the person calling himself Gordon, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Fletcher corroborated the story as told by Mr. Merriam, and denied that he was accessory to the arrest of Gordon. He believed Lochren and McNair's legal opinion, that all the proceedings were correct, but took no action that should criminate him. He was simply asked advice about getting a team, and the whereabouts of Gordon. He had abundant time and opportunity to leave before if he had wished, but did not know that he had done anything violating the law.

Capt. Hoy said he had been requested by Mayor Brackett to get a man to go to Fort Garry to arrest Gordon. He met Brackett, Roberts, and others in the evening. They gave me the papers for the arrest, and asserted that they gave me full power to arrest Gordon wherever I could find him. I believed Brackett, my official supervisor. He gave me letters to Kittson, Burbank, Bentley, and the Consul, to get here with, and a letter of instruction, and $200 for expenses. Roberts told me I must be careful in arresting Gordon, as he went wild and would shoot me if he got a chance. Roberts said he had sent men to Toronto with one of the papers which he gave, but Gordon had drawn a revolver and got away. The paper addressed to the Consul contained a legal opinion, which I was to give Mr. Taylor in case Gordon be taken from me. Roberts told me to get an officer to arrest him at Fort Garry, if necessary, so Gordon could not give me the slip. Every one seemed to think I had legal authority to take him. I never was promised any reward for the arrest, or knew of any being offered. I had no understanding about the compensation. I took the order from Mayor Brackett as a matter of duty, and requested Keegan to go with me, making no agreement of compensation. I arrived here July 2, and went in search of Fletcher, Bentley, and Burbank; showed the letters and legal opinion of Lochren; ascertained Gordon was at McKay's, and procured a team to go there. When I first took Gordon, I told him I had papers for his arrest, and he was my prisoner. He tried to break from me, and called assistance. A man came at us with a chair. Keegan drew a revolver, and told him to stand back. I drew no revolver at any time, except when firing at a mark with Benson. Keegan did not have a rifle. At the time of the arrest, I showed Gordon the papers, and told him that one was a copy of a bond at New York. I feared a rescue, and had no time to explain. I never told him I arrested him in the Queen's name. I only used necessary violence in the arrest. Fletcher was not present, and did not give any orders. I was not under his direction at any time. I supposed it was all right, or I need not have allowed myself to be arrested. Gordon wanted me to go from the province after our arrest, and offered me 50 sovereigns if I would go. This was after Mr. Bradley, the custom officer, had left. He wanted me to get the money which was stolen from him. I said to him I would go to Fort Garry with him, as I thought my papers would hold him.

Great excitement prevails in regard to the motion of the Attorney-General for an attachment on U. S. Consul Taylor for alleged contempt of court, although the Consul appears at every session. The Judge has not intimated his decision on the motion to attach. It is generally thought that the Attorney-General entered the whole thing for buncombe, but he explicitly states that he had requested the Canadian authorities to apply to the Washington authorities for Taylor's removal. It seems evident that Clark blundered in his insult to the Consul on Saturday, the day when the card was published. The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in a grove 5 miles west of Fort Garry. Gordon, on the stand, decorated with the Orange badge, which he is not entitled to wear, and Mr. Cornish, one of his phalanx of lawyers, made a speech, denouncing not only the prisoners, but all Americans, and openly proclaimed that Consul Taylor would be arrested on Monday morning.

WESTERN EXPEDITIONS

Detailed Account of the Progress of the Stanley Expedition.

How It Is Composed, and What It Will Cost.

Two Small Fights with Indians—A Battle Between Rees and Sioux.

Terrific Storm on the Plains—Sufferings of Col. Townsend and His Command.

Another Expedition, from Wyoming Territory.

Its Object—The Route—Fremont's Peak—Exploits of Red John—The Great Interior Basin.

Ingah-tso-moe—Gen. Ashley—Early Explorers—Delightful Weather and Sublime Scenery.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, July 14, 1873.

I have received quite voluminous information from Gen. Stanley's expedition, and hasten to lay it before your readers. One of the most intelligent young officers in the army, Lieut. Reagan, now with Gen. Stanley, writes in full up to June 20; and another letter of later date states that

ALL WERE WELL

on the 25th of June, and that the objects of the expedition were succeeding admirably.

By permission, I make the following interesting extracts from Lieut. Reagan's letters:

"As you know, the battalions of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, to which I am attached, were ordered to concentrate at Omaha Barracks by April 25, 1873, but the movement of the troops was delayed, first, for fifteen days, and subsequently for ten days more, so that we did not finally get together until May 20. On that day, however, the four companies of the Ninth Infantry, from Forts Sanders and Russell, came down to Omaha, pushed on to Yankton, and waited there for the companies of the Eighth Regiment. On the 23d of May, the companies of the Eighth came up from Omaha Barracks, formed a junction with the Ninth, and our part of the expedition got a good set-off.

The troops were embarked at midnight, in a heavy rain, on the steamer Western, Capt. Clark, and by day-light we were steaming up the muddy Missouri. During the 24th, we passed

THE PONCA AGENCY,

where we saw a great many Indians. On the 25th, we arrived at Fort Randall, situated on the right bank of the river, and built for a garrison of six companies. I should think it a pleasant post, as it has comfortable houses and good rail communications. At Randall, Capt. Poole and Lieut. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, came on board our steamer, with five men, en route for Fort Rice. On the 28th, we passed the

BRULE AGENCY,

and saw many Sioux Indians of that tribe. A large number of squaws and several young bucks were at work in a plowed field, planting corn. At this Agency, Captain Bush, First Lieut. Fisher and Second Lieut. Davis are stationed with a company of the Twenty-second Infantry. The officers complain of being very lonesome, and I should thing the station monotonous and by no means to be desired. The service at this agency is by detail once a year, and the present officers must wait patiently until their term of duty expires, when no doubt they will be given a more pleasant post.

"On the next day, a great excitement prevailed on board,—one of the colored porters of the vessel, who had been mixing freely with us, being reported down with

SMALL-POX.

The man had been ailing for several days, but no one knew the nature of his disease. He was placed on the opposite bank of the river from the Brule Agency,—a tent and rations being given him, and a man left to take care of him. Although we had considerable apprehension that the disease would spread, day after day passed without its breaking out, and now all danger of it has passed.

We passed

THE CROW INDIAN AGENCY,

and saw Dr. Livingston, the Agent. The Indians at this Agency are the Yanktonnais, a branch of the Sioux. We saw no soldiers among them, nor did I hear of any troops being stationed at this point.

"On Wednesday, the 28th, about 8 p.m., a heavy storm set in, and continued until morning. No serious accidents happened during the night, but considerable alarm was caused by the

FALLING OF A YAWL-BOAT.

The spar supporting the boat gave way, and passed with a crash through a state-room. Luckily for us, we were on the outside at the time of the accident, or some of us would undoubtedly have been killed, or left minus a limb."

"Thursday, the 29th, we passed around the Big Bend of the Missouri, which is said to be 45 miles round by water and only 12 miles across. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the startling cry was heard,

'MAN OVERBOARD,'

and great excitement ensued. Every effort was made to save the drowning man, but in vain,—the rain falling heavily at the time, and the darkness being so intense that he could not be seen. The companies were mustered, and it was ascertained that one man, Private Hoff, Company E, Ninth Infantry, was missing. It was he who had fallen overboard. The accident was caused by the steamer's having no guards. This is no uncommon thing, and the only wonder is that more men do not walk overboard. Several soldiers have lost their lives in this way within the last few years. The Government officers in command should attend to this matter, and not allow Quartermasters to hire vessels for the transportation of troops unless they are provided with guards. Every steamer should have railings, or at least ropes, around the exposed edges. Another great fault is the crowding of men together on one boat. Our boat carried 400 soldiers, when really not more than 300 or 250 could be properly accommodated on so small a vessel. You see I avail myself promptly of so excellent an opportunity to have a growl at the staff.

"At 1 o'clock p.m. on the 29th, we arrived at Fort Sully, where

GEN. STANLEY

came on board with his staff to pay his respects to our commanding officer, Gen. L. P. Bradley. Gen. Stanley is a fine-appearing man, of about 45 years of age, possessed of sound common-sense, and, they say, has great executive ability. Every one believes he is the right man in the right place, and will lead the expedition satisfactorily and successfully through the wild region over which it is to march.

"We had considerable freight to discharge at Sully, and it was put off in a drenching rain,—the officers who were to receive it taking a wetting, so as not to delay our boat. At Sully, I saw

CAPT. IRVINE,

who was shot in the head a short time ago by a treacherous Sioux. The Captain was out riding a short distance from the post, when an Indian stole upon him from behind and shot him in the head. The bullet glanced up and came out at the crown, instead of penetrating the skull, as the red assassin hoped and expected it would do. The Captain was knocked almost senseless, but soon rallied, and boldly went in pursuit of his assailant, but without success. The Captain's wound is now healed, and he expresses himself as 'waiting for something new and startling to turn up.'

"June 1 and 2, we passed

SEVERAL INDIAN ENCAMPMENTS

on the bank of the river, some of them quite large; and I saw one that must have contained fully 600 redskins, of both sexes, and all sizes and ages. We also took on board Clemont, a noted scout, who is to act as guide for the expedition. We were delayed five or six hours in trying to get over Swan Lake. This part of the Missouri takes its name from a little lake on the left bank. Lately it has washed away the Missouri shores, making the river quite wide, and is difficult to cross, on account of the shallowness of the water.

"GRAND RIVER AGENCY

was reached at midnight, and is 103 miles from Fort Randall. We saw several of the officers stationed at this point, but, owing to the darkness, could not make out the general appearance of the place. Mr. Hammond, an ex-army-officer, carries on an extensive fur-trade at the Agency, and is said to be growing very rich.

"This day we passed the spot where Belden, the

CELEBRATED WHITE CHIEF,

was killed. He was shot through the head by an Indian who had ambushed himself by the side of a little lake, where he knew Belden would stop to drink and water his pony.

"We saw the Seventh Cavalry on the left bank of the river, just breaking camp to march to Rice, where it is to report to Gen. Stanley, and form a part of the expedition. The steamer Minerva was following up the shore, loaded with the baggage and supplies of the cavalry. In the evening, we

ARRIVED AT FORT RICE,

and, disembarking, went into camp about a mile-and-a-half from the post. We were not allowed to go about, but placed in quarantine for ten days, on account of the case of small-pox we had had on board during our passage up.

"Everything about Rice presented a most animated appearance,—tents and camps stretching out on all sides, and making a very warlike and fine spectacle. Long lines of wagons passed and repassed, filing in and out, filling up the empty spaces, and seeking their loads for the long journey before them.

"THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

came in, and was reviewed by Gen. Terry. It made a fine appearance, with Custer at its head. The column, in marching, passed around by platoons, and they did very well, except some lost distance and one gained too much.

"The expedition, when completely gathered on the bank of the Missouri, at Fort Rice, was

COMPOSED AS FOLLOWS:

"*First*—Two battalions of the Seventh Cavalry (ten companies), Lieut.-Col. George A. Custer commanding.

"*Second*—Four companies of the Eighth Infantry and six companies of the Ninth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley commanding.

"*Third*—Five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, Senior Capt. C. A. Dickey commanding.

"*Fourth*—Three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry and one company of the Sixth Infantry, Maj. Crofton commanding.

"*Fifth*—Five scouts from Fort Totten and five from Fort Wadsworth; two Rodman guns, and enough infantry to man them,—Lieut. Bush, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding.

"*Sixth*—Seventy-five Ree Indian scouts.

"The men to man the artillery were selected from the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Infantry Regiments, and placed under command of Lieut. Dougherty, Twenty-second Infantry, who is assisted by Lieut. Webster, of the same regiment.

"Major Henry Lazelle, Eighth Infantry, an officer of fine scientific attainments, was placed in charge of

THE SCIENTIFIC PARTY

to accompany the expedition. The scientists are Mr. Allen, Zoologist, Mineralogist, and Paleontologist; Mr. Pywell, Photographer; Mr. Kompitzski, Artist; Dr. Nitter, Geologist; and Mr. Bennett, General Assistant. They are all provided with the necessary instruments and equipage, and expect to make some important discoveries.

"The expedition is furnished with

SIXTY DAYS'

subsistence, and forage for animals. After these supplies are exhausted, others will be furnished from a depot to be established on the Yellowstone River, which Gen. Forsyth has looked up. It is the intention of Gen. Stanley, I am told, to push on to the depot on the Yellowstone, where he will detach a strong force, build stockades, and erect barricades. This will be necessary, from present indications, in order to securely protect the stores, and furnish a stronghold for the troops in case of great danger. The Indians are numerous, and, if opportunity offers, no doubt they will give us some stiff fighting, and make every effort to drive off our animals, of which we have great numbers.

"A HERD OF CATTLE

goes with us, and the troops will be furnished fresh beef, slaughtered as they need it, at the rate of five days' fresh meat to two days' bacon. The forage-ration is fixed at five pounds of grain (oats) per day to each animal.

"FOR THE TRANSPORTATION

of our immense amount of forage and rations, we have 150 six-mule wagons and 50 four-mule wagons. The teams are thoroughly equipped, and the animals nearly all in good condition.

"THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DELAY

before starting from Rice, owing to the non-arrival of the wagons and forage, but they finally got in. Then we were kept back several days to properly shoe the cavalry-horses and mules; but this was at last completed, and we got off.

"The orders governing the expedition are very rigid, and the marching allowances of officers and men are reduced to the

LOWEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT.

One overcoat, one blanket, two shirts, two pairs of drawers, five pairs of socks, two pairs of shoes, are allowed to each man, but must be carried on the body and in the knapsacks. In addition, one pair of shoes for each man will be carried in bulk in the wagons.

"The allowance of ammunition per man is 200 rounds, 40 of which are carried in the cartridge-boxes, the balance in bulk in wagons.

The Quartermaster's Department has furnished six portable forges, shoeing tools, and coal; 3,500 shoes for horses, and as many more for mules; two wheelrights and tools, and an ample supply of spare parts of wagons for repairs.

"The allowances for officers are as follows: One 'A' tent for each field-officer or Captain, and one for every two subalterns; one field-desk for each battalion-commander; one ordinary mess-chest and necessary cooking utensils for every four officers.

"Five ambulances are allowed for the sick of the command. Seven guides accompany the expedition. The troops were to take the field by the 15th of June, and are not to remain out later than the 12th day of November.

"We are now fairly off, and have had

TWO SMALL FIGHTS,

of which the telegraph has already informed you in brief, and of which (and of subsequent events) I will give a more particular account in my next letter."

LATER—Letters have just come to hand from the expedition up to July 3. All well.

AARON ABOUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, July 16, 1873.

Lieut. Regan, writing from Stanley's expedition, gives news up to July 3, 1873. He says:

GETTING A GOOD READY.

"As you already know, this expedition was organized under Special Orders No. 78, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated April, 1873, and directing that troops be sent for the protection of engineers in surveying a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains." The expedition was ordered to assemble at Fort Rice, D. T., by the 15th of June, but was not fully organized until the 19th, when the following circular declared it in readiness to march:

ORDER FROM STANLEY.

"'FORT RICE, June 19, 1873.

"'The expedition will move to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock a.m.,—Maj. R. E. Crofton, Seventeenth United States Infantry, in advance.

"'By order of Col. D. S. STANLEY,

"'H. H. KETCHUM, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.'

JUST BEFORE,

"Before starting, Gen. Stanley had sent out in advance a battalion of the Eighth Infantry, and some Indian scouts of the Ree tribe. They were to march from Fort Rice via Fort Lincoln, and protect the railroad-engineers. The Indian scouts had proceeded but a short distance from Rice when they were attacked by a body of Sioux warriors, and a fight ensued. The troops marched to the relief of the Ree scouts, when the Sioux drew off, leaving four scalps in the hands of the Rees. Another small skirmish was reported; but I have not the facts and I do not think it amounted to much.

THE GO-OFF.

"On the morning of the 20th of June 'reveille' was sounded at 3 o'clock a.m., and the 'general' at 3:30. We struck tents and marched to the vicinity of the Fort (Rice), where we waited over one hour for the trains to pull out and get on the roads. The battalions of the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Infantry Regiments (consolidated) had the advance. The Indian scouts were in advance of all, deployed, and with flankers out for two or three miles on either side of the column. It was an interesting sight as the dusky warriors galloped over the plain, now appearing suddenly on the tops of the conical hills, and then diving into the valley, only to appear again at some other point. The great, heavy column wound slowly along like an immense black serpent, while these active and silent watchers scoured the surrounding country for hidden foes.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

"The Seventh Cavalry, divided into two battalions, acted as flankers to the train, which at times was drawn out more than two miles in length. The troopers marched about half-a-mile from the column, the rear being protected by battalions of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry. The marching in rear was exceedingly tedious, owing to the frequent delays of the train, breaking of harness, and bad crossings. The wagons were heavily loaded, some of them carrying as much as 4,000 pounds. Owing to the energetic working of the pioneer-party, under Lieut. Dougherty, and our efficient Quartermaster, Capt. Baker, the wagons got along very well, even the first day out, which may safely be set down as quite remarkable,—for whoever before heard of a Government expedition progressing at first start? Many of our mules were new and unbroken to harness, and the wagons stiff and hard to pull.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

"The scenery along our route presented a very pleasing aspect, the country being rolling, prairie-flowers abundant, the grasses luxuriant and of many different varieties. The soil was composed of black loam, apparently very rich and strong, and, I have no doubt, would produce excellent cereals and vegetables. I observed that the grasses were taller than those that grow farther south, and seemed to root in deep soil.

IN CAMP.

"In the evening, we camped at an extremely beautiful spot, and the scene of our encampment, just before the sun went down, was one of the most delightful I have ever witnessed. Imagine a vast, green, inclined plane, studded with white tents and covered wagons at the base, while all along its sides hundreds of animals in pairs are quietly grazing. To the right is the cavalry; on the left, the infantry; between them, the wagons; and, beyond both, a band discoursing sweet music. This band belongs to the Seventh Cavalry, and whoever had it sent along deserves the thanks of the whole command. It is utilizing a band to have it in the field for once, and nothing is more grateful or reviving than a little music after a hard day's march. It soothes the weary, breaks the monotony of camp-life, drives away melancholy, and cheers the soldier for another day.

GEN. CUSTER.

"As Gen. Custer is in command of the Seventh Cavalry, I presume it is to him we are indebted for the presence of the band of that regiment. What an admirable cavalry-soldier Custer is! Not only his dash and bravery, which are world-wide, but his good sense, makes him just what a successful leader of cavalry should be. Thin and wiry, every day he may be seen at the head of his regiment, mounted on a fine horse, with his rifle in hand, his hounds at his back, and ready for a chase after the fleet antelope, or a dash at the treacherous Sioux.

CHASING ANTELOPE.

"We have great sport chasing the antelope. Several of the officers of the Twenty-second Infantry have fine hounds, and Gen. Custer has one of the finest packs I have ever seen. The other day, they were all let go after a fine animal, and it was laughable to see the dogs scramble for a place in the race. For a time they ran all in a jumble, but, after the first mile, began to stretch out, and finally only two dogs were running neck and neck. They seemed very evenly matched in speed and endurance, but Custer's hound, 'Gibbon,' presently shot ahead, and, by a few splendid leaps, caught the antelope by the ham, and dragged him to the earth, just as he was turning to double on his course. This race lasted over three miles, and was indeed a fine sight. 'Gibbon,' ever since his splendid race, has been the pet of the camp, and will never want for rations as long as the soldiers have any to divide with him. The monotony of our marches is relieved by these chases,—the dogs sometimes running the antelope almost into the column.

TALL BUTTES.

"The scenery is very much the same, except that now and then a tall butte shoots up to show us where we have come from, or where we will be five days hence. These buttes are very peculiar, and can be seen for a distance of 30 miles,—the principal ones on our route being Dog-Teeth and Heart Buttes.

DAY BY DAY.

"The column only marches from 7 to 10 miles per day,—the weather being very hot and thunder-storms frequent. Our officers and men have suffered terribly from the heat, quite a number of the latter being sunstruck. I saw one poor fellow, on the second day out, reel and fall to the earth as if he were shot, and soon afterwards he was taken with a spasm, but is now recovering. Several others were compelled to leave the ranks, and many were made sick. Old officers say they never saw more fatiguing or severer marching weather than our first three or four days out, and certainly I never experienced anything like it. Our marches are judiciously conducted, and rests during the heat of the day are frequent. Sometimes, I think the rests are a little too long, for long rests are liable to stiffen instead of restore men.

FORWARD, MARCH!

"The scene in our camp, of a morning, is quite animated, and would furnish an admirable picture for the pencil of an artist. 'Head of column!' 'Forward, march,' and away we go. What an outfit! The advance stretches out; the long lines of cavalry wind over the hills on either side; the wagons slowly unfold from their corral into column; and behind follow the Rodman guns, supported by a column of infantry. It is indeed a strange sight to see the hundreds of great army-wagons lumbering along, laden with every conceivable implement of war and all kinds of food, picks, shovels, hoes, shells, thousands of cartridges, tons of hard bread, bacon, coffee, sugar, rice, flour, grain, and an endless number of ropes, chains, spare wagon-tongues, wheels, and tents. The mules tug and pull, and the monster machines roll slowly on to the westward. In the rear trudge patiently large herds of cattle, numbering over 600 head; and last of all comes a compact body of infantry, which is the rear-guard, with scouts far out on its flanks to prevent a surprise from the wily foe. Viewed from a hill as the sun comes glancing over the plain, reflecting a thousand rays from the bright bayonets, the spectacle is grand and magnificent beyond description.

THE PIONEERS.

"The pioneers are up and off every morning before the peep of day, and we see little of them until night. How they keep out of our way, is a wonder to all. Here, a bridge has been built; there, a side-hill cut down; beyond, a gully filled; but the pioneers have been there and gone, and, although we see their work every hour, we see nothing of the busy men who did it. Now, at last, we are fairly upon them; they have met with a bad crossing, and the browned toilers have been unable to complete the filling before we come up. The troops cheer, and relieve them at the spades, while they push off to find another bad place farther in advance. Our pioneer-company is composed of the best men in the command, and they are under the direction of Lieut. Will M. Dougherty, a most energetic and efficient young officer. Their duties keep them out of camp for hours after their comrades are at rest; but none complain or grumble, and all seem to feel the importance of the duty assigned them, and cheerfully perform their hard task of opening the way for civilization Westward.

EVENING AND NIGHT.

"It is evening in camp! Our day's march is over, the tents are pitched, the wagons corraled, and the stock turned out to graze. Fires are kindled and the supper commenced, while soap, towels, and basins appear, and the stains and dust of travel are removed. Mirth and laughter resound on all sides, and the band plays some fine airs, putting every one in a good humor. The butchers have killed some beeves, and the smell of the cooking fresh meat is pleasant to the tired and hungry men. Presently supper is ready, and we sit down to a meal of fresh beef, coffee, hot biscuit, and canned fruits. After supper comes the inevitable pipe, and the officers and men gather in groups to talk over the events of the day, tell yarns, and speculate on the morrow. It is now 9 o'clock, our scanty beds are made down, 'tattoo' sounds, the rolls are called, 'taps' blow, the lights are put out, and the great camp sinks to rest.

THE SILENT WATCHERS.

"Out yonder on the hill-tops are shadowy forms flitting about in the gray starlight, and eyes keenly alert to danger. They are the sentinels watching over their slumbering comrades, and carefully guarding the stock from prowling Indians, who, although they may be too cowardly to fight in daylight, are always ready to dash in by night and run off a herd. This is a faithful picture of our life in camp, and we will be up before the sun in the morning, only to repeat to-morrow and the next day what has occurred yesterday and the day before.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

"We have had one of the most terrific storms ever experienced on the Plains, and even the oldest soldier does not remember of having seen anything like it. It did not strike our portion of the expedition with such terrible force, but Col. Townsend's command of four companies of the Eighth Infantry was in the midst of it. It is described by those who were in it as fearful in the extreme, utterly demolishing everything in its way. Hail fell to the depth of from 3 to 5 inches on the level, 9 inches in drifts, and some of the stones were almost as large as a hen's egg.

"The animals became unmanageable, stampeded, upset the wagons, and spilled out the stores and instruments with which they were loaded. Many of the wagons were broken so as to be beyond all repairs, and the surveyors lost some of their most valuable instruments.

"Early in the storm, Col. Townsend's horse became frightened, ran away with him, and carried him into the hills. He managed to cling to the maddened beast for a long distance, but was at length dashed to the ground, and the horse sped off into the sand-bluffs. Upon attempting to rise from the ground, the Colonel was struck in the face by a large hail-stone and knocked completely down. He is quite severely bruised from his fall, about the hands and knees, but able to ride the wild horse, who should be christened Mazeppa, as he, on one occasion at least, exhibited a spirit equal to Byron's famous fiery and untamed steed. The Colonel's favorite ounce-hat, of which he was so proud, is, alas! demolished, and now guiltless of a crown.

"The wagon of Capt. Lazell's company, now under command of Lieut Earnst, was broken in pieces, and the stores badly damaged. Two of the men were severely injured, but are recovering.

"You may form some idea of the terrific character of the storm when I tell you that, after it was over, antelopes were found dead on the plain, and, on examining these animals, it was ascertained that they had been beaten to death by the hail-stones!

BAD WEATHER.

"Since we have been out from Rice (twelve days), we have had ten rainy and stormy days, and our experience has been anything but pleasant most of the time. In the late storm, all of our command did not suffer so severely as Col. Townsend's battalion, but it was bad enough everywhere, dear knows, and we all wished ourselves safe under substantial roofs.

FINANCIAL.

"This expedition will cost Uncle Samuel a pretty penny, and I have jotted down the following figures as part of the expenses:

For bringing four companies of the Ninth Infantry from Fort D. A. Russell to Omaha....	$ 5,000
For transporting four companies of the Eighth Infantry and six companies of the Ninth Infantry from Omaha to Sioux City....	4,500
For returning the same to Omaha, next fall....	4,500
For taking four companies of the Eight Infantry and six companies of the Ninth Infantry from Sioux City to Fort Rice....	10,000
For transporting the Seventh Cavalry in changing station from the South to Dakotah....	200,000
For train of 200 wagons, delivered at Rice....	60,000
For 1,200 mules, at $150 each....	180,000
For 200 sets of double-harness, at $50 per set....	10,000
For hire of steamboats....	45,000
For freight and stores....	50,000
For pay and subsistence of 500 citizens employes....	200,000
Total....	$769,000

STRENGTH OF THE COMMAND.

"The strength of the command, exclusive of citizens and engineers, is about as follows:

Twenty-second Infantry, 15 officers and 250 men, total....	265
Sixth Infantry, 2 officers and 50 men, total....	52
Seventh Cavalry, 30 officers and 780 men, total....	810
Surgeons....	4
Scouts, 1 officer and 38 men, total 39....	39
Total*....	1,170

"In addition to these, we have 1,000 horses, 2,500 mules, 500 citizen employes, two English noblemen, and two correspondents."

These letters embrace all news from Stanley's command up to July 3, 1873. AARON ABOUT.

*Lieut. R. forgets the three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry with Stanley, and which he reports in his first letter, as coming—two companies from Rice, and one company from Fort Lincoln. There were originally four companies of this regiment ordered on the expedition, but one company was relieved by Capt. Powell's company of the Sixth Infantry. AARON ABOUT.

THE WYOMING EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PREMISE GULCH, Wyo. Ter., July 11, 1873.

Within the last few days, the mountain-region in this direction has resounded with the clangor of armed men and scientists, who are scaling the heights to see what can be found. An expedition has been fitted out to discover, if possible,

A PRACTICABLE WAGON-ROAD

from the Shoshonee Indian Reservation, on Wind River, across the mountains to Yellowstone Lake, and thence onward to Fort Ellis. One great thing will then be accomplished, by which the wonderful curiosities in that region will be rendered more accessible, and people can visit the National Park without having to go to Corinne, thence to Helena, and then down to the Yellowstone; or to take the still more circuitous and lengthy route by way of the Missouri River. Should this road be made, the whole trade of Montana will be carried on from some point on the Union Pacific Railroad, up through Wyoming Territory to Montana, passing by some of the grandest scenery the world contains.

The engineers will meet with many obstacles in the Wind River Mountains, which are both high and rugged, one chain of which, an old guide says, a crow cannot fly over on account of its magnitude. But these engineers are determined to see what can be done, and to make

A THOROUGH EXPLORATION,

which may result in a great deal of benefit to the people. The usual number of scientific gentlemen are going along, to examine into the geology, flora, and fauna of this magnificent region. Gentlemen of undoubted capacity have charge of the different departments, and all are actuated by a desire to do everything in their power for the success of the expedition.

A company of cavalry acts as escort, and there are several experienced guides, mountaineers, and hunters, who are only really at home amid the sublime scenery of the Rocky Mountains. After leaving Wind River, the provisions, blankets, forage, and so forth, will be carried on pack-mules, as there has never been a wagon up into the mountain-region, and it is not known as yet whether a wagon-road can possibly be made.

FOR A SUMMER-TRIP,

this will be pleasant enough, and all connected with the expedition will come back toward the end of summer, well tanned and weather-beaten, though hearty as a lot of bucks, and capable of enduring almost any amount of fatigue.

I visited their camp on the Little Beaver Creek, and there, stretched under shelter-tents and common tents, was the personnel of the expedition, enjoying their leisure, and preparing for an onward movement. Paleontologists, or "bone-hunters;" entomologists, or "bug-sharps;" geologists, or "rock-breakers,"—as they are called by the mountain-men,—were there in full glory, and seemed to make the most they could out of the occasion.

On the march up from Fort Bridger, they had

A FATIGUING TIME

on account of the unusually high stage of water, most of the streams having overflowed their banks. The crossings were quite dangerous, and several animals were drowned at the Big Sandy Creek. Some surveying was done on the eastern side of the Wind River Range, near the base of Fremont's Peak, which is said to be one of the loftiest mountains in North America. Union Peak, in the same range, much farther west, towers far above it, however, and will, I think, be found to be the highest summit of them all. The

WIND RIVER RANGE

is a magnificent chain of mountains, and all of the principal streams of Western America have their sources therein. This range is looked upon with great awe by frontiersmen and Indians, and there is no end to the number of stories they tell about it. It abounds in the larger varieties of game, and, as a consequence, is viewed as a kind of Paradise by the hunters.

When the first exploring expedition visited this region, the members thereof were only able to make a few general observations in regard to it, and several errors were made by them, which have not since been corrected, particularly as to the

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

Several mountaineers with whom I have conversed have informed me that they have been on elevations in the range several hundred feet higher than Fremont's Peak; and, in fact, some men who were out with Fremont laughed at the ridiculous story which has been published regarding the discovery and ascent of this mountain. But it is a splendid mountain-peak, nevertheless, though others are known in the range which towers grandly above it in all their beauty and sublimity.

GANGS OF ELK

are frequently seen in and near the fallen timber which envelops the base of the range, and skilled hunters spend happy days looking for them. These elk grow very large, and the meat is as good as beef,—some think better. It has always appeared strange to me why elk-hunters should be such tall men. I know several of them, and they are "strung out" to a most alarming length,—one being 6 feet 4, and another 6 feet 7 inches tall. When they get sight of an elk, he may as well hand in his checks at once, for they follow him with deadly certainty, and his hide and horns are sure to grace the precincts of their cabin.

"RED JOHN,"

as the Indians are called by the frontier men, has been prowling about of late, and trying to commit several depredations peculiar to himself. A party stole some horses belonging to the citizens, and subsequently fired upon a party of teamsters who were crossing a stream with their ox-wagons. The teamsters pulled out their rifles and returned the fire, and, as near as I can learn, one Indian was hit by them; at all events, one fine-looking bull-whacker told me he "drew a bead" on an Indian, and fired three times at him, with fell intent of sending him to bear companionship with others who have gone to "The Happy Hunting Grounds of the Hereafter." A party of soldiers followed up the trail, and the red-skins were so closely pressed that they threw away several articles, and, among the rest,

A "COUP-STICK,"

with which the savages have a playful way of prodding any man, woman, or child they intend to kill. This "coup-stick," duly ornamented with a war-eagle's plume, was brought in by the officer in charge of the party, who would have been better satisfied if it had been a scalp. It is all very well for sentimentalists to tell about the wickedness of scalp-taking, but frontier men have overcome a great deal of false delicacy, and talk about "raising the hide" of an Indian—as they call scalping—with feelings of mingled ferocity and delight. It would do some of our saints good to live for a few years on the extreme frontier.

The great interior mountain-region

APPEARS TO BE RETROGRADING

so far as the number of inhabitants is concerned; there are not so many people hereabout as there were six years ago. It is really difficult to say what is to keep up the Territories and prevent their dwindling into decay. There is little or no farming land; it requires immense stretches of country to support the cattle; and the mines have not much vigor at present. Two hundred miles west of the Missouri River the desert country is reached, and thence to the Sacramento Valley there is no good farming land at all. True, there is quite a settlement in the Salt Lake Valley; but the growth thereof is altogether artificial, and, should the supply of water fail, so that irrigation could not be carried on, the valley would be depopulated within two years. The American Desert

IS A DESERT,

sure enough, and building a railroad across it does not alter the fact in the least. There are some little towns along its course, but, away from it a few miles, everything is a barren waste of rocks and gravel, with here and there a tree. These truths are by no means pleasant, nor do they flatter our national vanity; but the truth must be told occasionally, and the truth is our settlers have already reached the western verge of the good agricultural country belonging to the nation,—said country being about midway across Nebraska, which is destined to be a fine State.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPLORING EXPEDITION

is in charge of Capt. William A. Jones, of the Corps of Engineers, and he has with him several scientific gentlemen who are well known, among whom may be mentioned Dr. C. C. Parry, botanist and mineralogist, and Prof. T. B. Comstock, of New York, geologist. There are several other gentlemen out with the expedition, who are making their first trip, and enjoy the out-door life with exceeding zest.

Capt. Jones has made several explorations in Wyoming Territory, and, if he succeeds in finding a road through from the railroad to Yellowstone Lake, will certainly achieve great honor, as the thing has been pronounced impracticable by more than one explorer through this country. The Captain is a young man, an industrious worker, and seems to be thoroughly in earnest in the work which he has in hand. The same may be said of Lieut. Blunt, the astronomer of the expedition. The escort is composed of Company I, Second Cavalry, Capt. Noyes, with Lieuts. Hall and Kingsbury; Lieut. Young, an experienced mountain-man, has charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and Assistant-Surgeon Charles L. Heizmann, United States Army, is the medical officer. The party is starting out under favorable auspices, and their return will be hailed with pleasure. If they are successful, the expedition will prove one of the most beneficial of any ever sent out by the Government.

On Strawberry Gulch, the miners appear to have

STRUCK A GOOD THING,

and quite a number of them have gone over there and commenced working. Some cabins have been erected, and all the appurtenances of a mining-camp moved over. An old miner informed me that, several years ago, a party of immigrants strayed off in this direction from above the Sweetwater, and one of them found a piece of gold weighing over two ounces. At the time they had no provisions, and on that account were obliged to abandon the country. The Indians, too, were very troublesome; and many a weary day afterward they reached the mines in California. An old chief's daughter guided them through the rocky defiles of the mountains, and, as a reward, they gave her a fine pony. She was a Shoshonee named

INGAH-TSO-MOE,

or Red Beads, and helped many a traveler on the road to the land of gold. For years she lived near the South Pass, and died only a short time since, respected by white and red men. The miner told me that every effort had been made to discover the place whence the gold was taken, but thus far without success. He did not despair, however, and seemed determined to persevere until a favorable result should crown his efforts. He is certain the ground is not far distant from the place where he is now working.

Every morning it is cool enough here to need a little fire, and I cannot help sympathizing with you who are in a temperature somewhere above 90. The air is cool and bracing, and sometimes the wind blows with great fury. As soon as the water subsides in the streams, there will be

GOOD TROUT-FISHING,

and every one is preparing to take part in this sport. The trout in the Rocky Mountain streams are pretty much alike, and may be ranked among the finest fish that swim. In fact, brook trout are generally considered the best fish that are found in any country. It is singular that the Indians care but little about them, and will scarcely take the trouble to fish for them. Indians care for meat—

FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

Deer and elk meat are their favorite food. Some of the vegetable roots that grow in the mountains are eaten by them, and if cultivated and cared for for a few years, might be made useful to mankind. Vegetables taken from this mountain region to a summer clime would undergo a great change, and might produce something valuable. But, as before remarked, the great hold of the aborigenes is good, healthy meat, and they devour large quantities of it. Buffalo meat is prepared for winter use by the tribes living in and near the buffalo country, and stacked away in the lodges to be used as occasion may require. It is dried without being salted, and is tasteless and innutritious.

THE ROAD BELOW

is exceedingly interesting, particularly through the Red Canon; and all who visit it are pleased with the Valley of the Little Wind River. For anyone who has a keen appreciation of the beauties of Nature, a trip here is something to remember through life. There are some hot springs in the valley, worth a long ride to look at,—bathing therein being invigorating and delightful. The Indians say the route on the west side of Wind River is practicable; that the stream can be followed to its sources, and thence over the dividing ridge to the Yellowstone. They further say the trip can be made in four days, though the members of the expedition expect to be gone four or six weeks, then return, and make an exploration of the Big Horn River. It is my advice to anyone who may visit this country to spend a week at least on the

WATERS OF THE WIND RIVER,

as there are many interesting places along its course. This, too, is the favorite home of the Snake Indians, and here they may be seen in all their glory, and living as they please. Altogether, this is the most pleasant portion of Wyoming Territory, as green foliage may be seen near the water-courses, and something can be done in the way of raising vegetables. Rocks are piled up fantastically in different places; but, where there are so many rocks, they soon lose their interest and novelty, and one longs for green fields and pleasant shades.

One of the earliest explorers through this region of country was

GEN. WILLIAM H. ASHLEY,

of Missouri. He was born in Powhatan County, Va., and at the age of 30 removed to Missouri, then Upper Louisiana, and settled near the lead-mines. In 1822 he projected the "Mountain-Expedition," uniting the Indian trade in the Rocky Mountains with hunting and trapping, and enlisted over 300 men in the undertaking. After several losses by Indian robbery and river-disasters, he and his associates accumulated handsome fortunes. Ashley was Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, and afterwards a member of Congress, from 1831 to 1837. He was a man of great determination and bravery, and highly respected for his integrity, talents, and enterprise. He commanded a trading-party of 90 men which was attacked by Arickaree Indians, on the Upper Missouri River, on the 2d of June, 1823. In the same year he commanded 80 volunteers in a fight which Col. Leavenworth had with the Indians, on the waters of the same river. Our men attacked the villages of the Arickarees, which contained between 600 and 700 warriors. Leavenworth's force consisted of 220 men of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Ashley's Volunteers, and, singularly enough, 600 friendly Sioux. The Arickarees

WERE BADLY PUNISHED,

losing over 50 killed. The fighting took place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August. Gen. Ashley continued in the mountain-trade a long time afterward, and died at Boonville, Mo., on the 26th of April, 1838. He obtained his title by being a Brigadier-General of Missouri Militia. His widow married the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

From what I have been able to learn, Gen. Ashley and his men did more towards the exploration of this region than any other men who ever visited it. He made many of the roads which have since been traveled by so-called explorers, and had his hunters and trappers out here nearly fifty years ago. He came in by way of Taos, in New Mexico, struck west to the Colorado, and then followed up the streams which go toward making up that river, until he found their sources in the mountain chain of the Rocky Mountains. I do not mean to say that he did all this personally; but it was all done by his men, and under his management, and he is, therefore,

ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT OF IT.

This was an individual enterprise, and not backed up by the money of the Government. The time had not yet come for us to wish to scale the mountain-barriers, or push our infant settlements over towards the shores of the blue Pacific. But that time came in 1844, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9, when our Oregon immigrants started across, and the great exodus to the gold-fields of California set men crazy with a new form of excitement. Then Ashley's roads were used to some purpose, and weary travelers knew very little what obligations they were under to the first road-makers across the mountains.

In this season

THE WEATHER IS SUPERB.

There is a hallowed beauty about everything, that renders it more pleasing than ever. The sunlight is perfect; and the play of the shadows on the dark mountain-sides forms a picture of surpassing loveliness, which is the reason why the mountain-barriers possess such a fascination for bold and free spirits. Wild scenery, wild life, and wild days fall naturally together; and from them is evolved a fabric rare in its finish, and glowing with all the glittering jewels of enchantment. One can almost fancy the days of the lotos-eaters! The dark glens are the homes of Indians, who wish no better life, and cannot understand why civilized men desire to live in fixed abodes. Civilization, too, longs sometimes to throw off its expensive surroundings, and range free as the breezes round the bases of grand old mountains, which gazed upon the dawn of creation, with "Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the South." The summer-weather is perfection itself, and no one need look for scenery more bold and magnificent than this. Way up here, on the back-bone of this Continent, one gazes out upon scenes of awful sublimity and matchless grandeur.

ALGEBRA.

ENIGMAS OF DEATH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read with interest the letter of your correspondent, Lorenzo Rank, on the above subject; and I wish to call attention to a fact which I think escapes observation to a surprising degree, which is, that the taking of life for the mere sake of taking it, or for so-called sport, does tend to brutalize those who indulge in it.

There is a deep truth in the old saying, "Love me, love my dog." Careful observation has enabled me to say, from personal experience, that the man who would ill-treat or abuse one of God's creatures, however humble, willfully and maliciously, would treat his brother-man so, also, if he dared, or had the opportunity, or was tempted to do so. I know a man, now here in this city, who had a dog lent him to guard his place of business. He took the poor brute there and tied him up; fed him very insufficiently, and often not at all; and would leave him there all night, shivering in the cold; he cared not how he suffered. That same man neglected his little child the same way. He and his wife would leave the child alone, propped in its little chair, with nothing to amuse it, nothing to eat, from morn till eve; if the fire went out, no one went to rekindle it, but the little one sat in the cold, and moaned itself to sleep or moped; because, forsooth, "the man's business required the attendance of himself and wife constantly!" Now, to get at the principle of this: He who has love in his heart cannot bring himself to treat a dumb animal ill, or to neglect it, much less to wantonly destroy it. The man who loves his fellow-men must of necessity love all God's creation, because it *is* God's, and because He made it, and vice versa, the man who hates or is indifferent to animals will hate or be indifferent to his brother,—nay, his Maker.

Hence we see that a man who will kill animals for sport does not love them in the first place, and the shedding of their blood will tend to brutalize him more and more, till he would not think it a very great sin to shed his brother's blood also; and, in a moment of passion or debauch, or what not, the Devil says Kill, and he kills unhesitatingly. I believe we shall yet see the day when such things, for instance, as pigeon-matches, et hoc genus omne, will be discountenanced by all respectable men; and then we shall have made a great stride towards regarding life, human or brute, as too sacred a thing to be wantonly destroyed. Respectfully,

CHICAGO, July 14, 1873. E. W. LATTEY.

LAWS WITHOUT MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of this morning is the Cincinnati *Commercial's* compilation of the casualties of the "Dangerous Fourth," based upon the number reported in the City of New York. This gives 4,000 victims for the United States,—"a larger number than the wounded on the American side in any battle of the Revolution."

Burke said, "Manners are more important than laws. In a great measure, the laws depend on them." Our Mayor issued his proclamation in due time to warn all against the violation of the laws prohibiting the burning of gunpowder in all its various forms; but yet the *manners* of the people set all laws at defiance. The reckless use of fire-arms and powder in this country has become so alarming that stringent laws have lately been made to restrict it. But yet the evil continues. "While the law touches us but here and there, and now and then, manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe. They give their whole color to our lives."

Here, then, is a work to be done in every family. Parents must lay at home, in the family, the ground-work of good breeding, in the infancy of their children. And teachers must make it a vital part of all their instruction to imbue the minds of their pupils with the civilities and courtesies of every-day life. It is only by the use of such means that we can secure obedience to law and government, and the safety of life and property. A SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1873.

BATHING-HOUSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your your issue of to-day I observed an article headed "Free Bathing-Houses," stating that there was but one "bathing-house" on the South Side, that being on the Lake Shore, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and was built by Mr. Shaw. If you will be kind enough to *find* that "bathing-house," you will do more than any other resident in the city can do. Mr. Shaw was to build one, but, to my certain knowledge, he built none on the grounds you mentioned. READER.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1873.

Storm in Winnebago County, Ill.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Gazette, July 17.

As information gradually comes in concerning the great storm of Tuesday, it is more apparent that the damage done in other parts of the county was great, and in many instances irreparable. It seems that Rockford had the good fortune to be "counted out," escaping the terrible shower of mammoth hail-stones that devastated the fields of many farmers and destroyed the rapidly-ripening fruits of a season's hard and unremitting labor. Following a track some two miles in width, and extending in a southeast direction, the storm swept down through Burritt towards Twelve-Mile Grove, blasting everything in its course. What the wind left the hail demolished, and the lightning finished the work of the two. In the vicinity of Wempletown the icy hemisphere spared the crops of none, and the loss inflicted in that section will doubtless exceed $75,000. Many of the farmers lose everything in the shape of growing corn and small grains. One of them remarked to a reporter yesterday: "My corn fields looked as they would in the spring after the stock had been wintered in them. Nothing but the bare stalks are left." Another one who had sown his farm to wheat, yesterday re-plowed the ground to put in Hungarian grass seed. Among the men whose fields have been ravaged by the storm, and whose losses will average from $2,500 to $3,000 each, may be mentioned Messrs. Dickenson, Hemenway, Milne, Bennett, Felch and Murphy brothers. Mr. Dickenson is the man who is re-plowing his wheat fields.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Bluefield lost heavily, but a portion of their crop is safe, or only partially damaged.

Eye-witnesses state that the hail-stones were simply enormous in size. They were something in the shape of glass-birds' eyes, and one of them weighed 14 ounces. They came through windows, smashing the glass and sash with equal ease, and, where the houses were unprovided with blinds, the windows had to be covered with boards. At the Burritt school-house a lad was sent out by the teacher to shut the blinds. While closing one of them a hail-stone struck him on the left hand, knocking the skin off and almost breaking the fore-finger. The lad now has to carry his hand in a sling.

The lightning was simply terrific, and many trees were torn down, but we have heard of no houses being struck.

As far as we can learn, the storm was fully as severe all along the central line of its track. Its equal has never been seen in Northern Illinois, and we hope that such a destruction may not again laywaste the grain-fields of Winnebago County.

SPARTA, WIS.

Its Advantages as a Summer-Resort—The Medicinal Waters.

SPARTA, Wis., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Sparta, snuggly nestled in the beautiful LaCrosse Valley, 250 miles from Chicago, offers to pleasure-seekers, tourists, or invalids, unrivaled attractions. Sparta, although a young city, boasts of Metropolitan fashions and all the modern improvements, twenty miles of side-walks, and well-regulated shade-trees. For the past few years, the city has been a favorite resort for fishing and hunting parties, who availed themselves of the abundance of game and speckled trout in the neighborhood. The scenery in the LaCrosse Valley is unsurpassed in the Great Northwest, and nowhere can be found a more charming variety than in the vicinity of Sparta. From Castle Rock, the steamboats on the Mississippi River can be seen as they travel onward and upward.

The reputation that this place enjoys as a healthy location is beyond dispute. Malarious diseases are unknown, except those brought to the city for treatment. Four years ago, the celebrated artesian magnetic waters were discovered, which contain more medicinal qualities than any yet found. Last season, 11,000 persons visited Sparta for the purpose of drinking of the celebrated water. So great was the rush to the city that Capt. J. D. Condit built an addition to his already beautiful hotel, and now prides himself upon having one of the finest hotels in the State, giving ample accommodations for 200 guests. All the rooms on the ground floor are en suite,—a convenience not often found. The popular proprietor leaves nothing undone to secure the comfort of his guests. He gives very pleasant soirees and evening dances, which are highly enjoyable these cool but pleasant evenings. In connection with the springs are two water-cure establishments, which are effecting some remarkable cures. The efficacious properties of the waters, combined with the use of the Turkish electro-thermal baths, restore sixteen out of twenty of the most chronic cases.

Among the most prominent arrivals at the Warner House, Sparta, are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Garrison and servant, Miss Edgar, George K. Budd, the Misses Budd, Capt. R. E. Wade, U. S. A., wife and child, D. T. Wright and lady, V. P. Taylor, wife and family, Mrs. R. C. Archer, and daughter, A. H. Hinman and wife, R. L. Carr, wife and family, St. Louis.

W. B. Haslett, W. R. Haslett, Pittsburgh.

S. G. Williams and wife, Miss Lutie Williams, Janesville.

James Fisk, Sr., New York.

Mrs. Metcalf and daughter, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, Jr., Sam J. Gilbert, Milwaukee.

J. H. Fox, Chicago.

C. A. Hunt and wife, J. M. Sabin, Washington.

If pleasure-seekers, tourists, or invalids are in quest of a delightful and healthy place to spend the summer, they should go to Sparta, which holds out more than usual inducements, for it would be difficult to find a place more peculiarly adapted to the consummation of their hopes and wishes. The people of the city are intelligent to a remarkable degree, and the city is of the highest order, combining the highest moral and refined characteristics. The residents of Sparta vie with each other to render the sojourn of visitors pleasant and happy, and it is no wonder that modern Sparta is becoming as renowned as its ancient namesake.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Bad Outlook for Iowa Railroads.

From the Dubuque Times.

It is evident that some of the railroads in the State of Iowa are not the monopolies which they are generally termed, or else monopolies may be of a very unprofitable kind. A short time since we had an account of the sale of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, because of the failure of the company to pay interest on its bonds. The capital stock of the road has long been valueless, and all the company could possibly do was to pay the running expenses. It was undoubtedly doing whatever business is performed for the public at less than cost, because, while it has done nothing toward liquidating the interest account upon its bonds, and has given its stockholders not the value of a cent, it has also been allowing its road-bed to deteriorate sadly. The settlement of the country may bring it to a paying condition some time in the future, but up to this time, and for years to come, no one will be likely to class the Des Moines Valley Company as being among those monsters of monopolies, getting rich off the spoils of the people.

The Central Railroad of Iowa seems to be fast reaching the condition of the Des Moines Valley. Its Directors have just issued a circular to the bondholders, declaring that the earnings of the road for the past year were less than the cost of operating, and that therefore, although they were compelled to pass the April payment of interest upon the second-mortgage bonds, they are now again compelled to pass the July interest upon the first mortgage. The floating debt is also more than $950,000, of which more than one-half, or $524,000, is for money advanced to pay previous interest. They also declare that the road cannot be properly worked without a large increase of equipment; and thirty-three miles of it is practically useless without the construction of thirty-one miles of new line, and means to provide this must be provided.

The Dubuque Southwestern Railroad is only bonded for about $10,000 per mile, and although it has been thus far enabled to pay interest upon its bonds, it has not for years, if ever, paid a cent in the way of dividend upon its stock. A surplus which it had on hand last year enabled it to pay the last installment of interest due on its bonds, but it is exceedingly doubtful if it will be enabled to meet the next coupons due, and thus far, this year, it has been unable to pay its taxes in some of the counties.

According to the best information we can get, the C., C. & D. and the C., D. & M. present no greater indications of profit. The river competition keeps their schedules down to low rates, and their receipts, in comparison with their earnings, give no evidence of a balance on the right side. If they earn sufficient to pay running expenses, and interest upon their bonds for a few years to come, we apprehend that the Directory will be well satisfied.

Even the Illinois Central reported the expenses of its Iowa Division $40,000 more last year than its receipts, and the gross earnings of its Western Division are given at only $1,837.12 per mile,—hardly enough to pay running expenses, saying nothing of rental and repairs.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad reports gross earnings of only $857.71, per mile, and, with its increased length, will not for some time earn enough to pay its taxes and the coupons on its bonds.

Even the Sioux City & Pacific, with its Government subsidy in bonds and lands, has not, we understand, paid a dollar of dividend to its stockholders.

The Burlington & Southwestern, the Chicago & Southwestern, the Iowa Midland, the Chicago, Ackley & Dakota, and the Sioux City & St. Paul, are all in a condition other than profitable to their stockholders. Not one of them has paid a cent of dividend upon their stock.

Fifty Children.

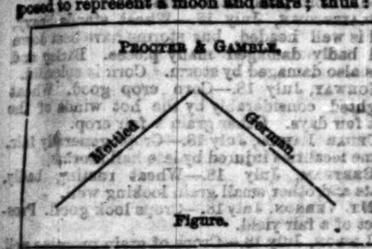
A father of fifty children is vouched for by one of the most trustworthy and respected citizens of Waco, Tex., in a letter to the *Advance* of that place, which says that by his first wife he had thirteen children, by his second [illegible], by his third ten, by his fourth six, and by his fifth and surviving wife three, and [illegible] five of his numerous progeny are still alive, eight having been lost in the rebel army, and seven have died a natural death.

FIGHT FOR A TRADE-MARK.

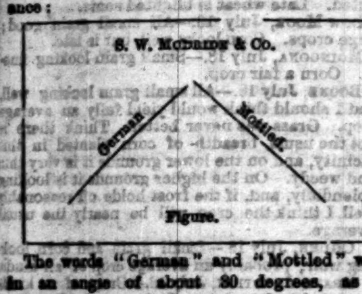
Cincinnati Soap-Makers Want to Control Chicago's German Mottled Soap-Trade.

Important Decision of Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court.

A trade-mark case of interest to soap-manufacturers, wholesale and retail grocers, and the public generally, came up before Judge Blodgett, yesterday, on motion for temporary injunction. In deciding the motion His Honor reviewed the evidence, and the facts charged by the complainants. He said this was a complaint brought by Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, soap-makers, against S. W. McBride & Co., of Chicago, soap-makers, for infringement of complainants' trade-mark. The complainants, some years ago, commenced to make a particular kind of soap, known to the trade as German mottled soap. This soap, it was maintained,—the soap of Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati,—had earned a good reputation in the market as an article of good, or superior, quality. It was introduced into Chicago in March, 1872, and met with a satisfactory sale. It was put up in packages, and on the bars of soap were impressed the words "Mottled German," meaning the name or style by which that particular sort of soap was known to the trade. The firm name of the makers was also impressed on the soap, in a separate line, and beneath it all was a mark,—a trade-mark,—represented to be the moon and stars, although the Court was scarcely able to judge whether that was so or not, the bar of soap left with him bearing a very indistinct impression. The firm's name came first lengthwise in a line on the top of the bar of soap, then came the word "Mottled," on the left hand side, at an angle of about 30 degrees, and the word "German" on the other side, also at an angle of about 30 degrees; and under the apex was the figure or mark, supposed to represent a moon and stars; thus:



The complainant affirms that the defendants, in order to secure for themselves the benefits accruing from the reputation earned by the complainants in the manufacture of this soap, are alleged to have entered upon the manufacture of a soap similar in appearance, similarly packed, and marked with an imitation of the trade-mark, with intent and calculating to deceive the purchaser; but said soap being of an inferior quality. This alleged inferior soap was placed in a package closely resembling in size, shape, and color the package in which the complainants' soap was placed, and there was an impression on it, so similar, so complainant claimed, to theirs, that the buyer would be deceived into buying it in the belief that it was theirs. The impression presented this appearance:



The words "German" and "Mottled" were in an angle of about 30 degrees, as in the other impression. But the figure under the apex, instead of being a moon and stars, was a crescent and one star. This impression constituted the infringement complained of, for which an injunction is prayed by the complainants. The complainants in their bill do not claim that they have exclusive right to the mark used by the defendants, but they do claim that the marks and general appearance of the impression used by the defendants is so similar to that used by them that it constitutes an infringement of their rights under the Trades'-marks laws. It appeared to the Court that the question at issue was solely a question of fact. There was not a new question of law raised. The decisions he should read would be found ample to govern the case. (Cases read.) The question of fact to be discovered is simply whether the similarity between the two impressions was so great as to be calculated to deceive a buyer. The marks on the bars of soap exhibited to the court bore the names of the makers. It was the plainest line on the soaps. It was a well-settled rule that trade-marks, to be an infringement, must mislead the purchasers into the belief that the original ownership under which celebrity or reputation was obtained was the same. The essence of all the authorities the Court had read was that an infringement of a trade's mark is created by the goods of one manufacturer being so made up as to mislead the buyer into supposing them the goods of another. In this case, the question is: Does the mark impose on the purchaser the idea that he is buying complainant's soap, or that, in buying defendant's soap, he is buying the article manufactured by the original maker whose name and make have achieved reputation? The complainant does not complain of a part of defendant's impression. He claims as against its similarity as a whole. These goods are a well-known article of commerce. The name, mottled German soap, or German mottled soap, was generally used to describe a particular make of soap—as, say, Castile soap—known to the trade. The complainants did not originate its trade name, as the specific name of an article solely of their manufacture. They possessed no specific right to that name. The trade name was not a device of theirs. It is not a new name which they have coined to identify goods which they have manufactured. It is not the same class of article in the soap trade as Red Jacket Bitters, or Plantation Bitters are in the trade; they being trade-marks by which the nature of the commodity is made known to the trade. It is called German mottled soap in distinction from other soaps. The defendants had a right to use it. By impressing their own name on the soap, they cautioned the buyer that it was McBride's make of the "German" brand,—not Procter's. It is obvious to any one who looks at the two brands that the names are the most prominent features of the impressions on them. The devices of these soapine brands simply show that this bar is McBride's make of German mottled soap, and the other, Proctor & Gamble's make of mottled German soap. When the McBrides make this "German" brand of soap, and stamp their name on it, do they impose on the public the belief that they are buying somebody else's make? The Court was unable to see how this brand was calculated to impose on any one. The public must understand the difference between the two makes and the two makers, if they understand anything of the matter at all. Since the Court was a boy the brand of chewing tobacco known as Lorillard fine-cut chewing tobacco had been on sale, and it had become known far and wide. Yet, if a man called Jones was to manufacture similarly excellent goods, and call them Jones' fine-cut chewing tobacco, would any one be found to call it an infringement? The cases were very similar. In each instance the name would distinguish the reputation of the goods. Both tobaccos would be known to the trade as "fine-cut chewing," but nobody would buy Jones' intending it for Lorillard's. The Court thought there was no danger of the people being deceived. It is the name of the maker that earns a reputation for a particular article of manufacture such as this. Although the defendants had distantly imitated complainants' mark, they had not appropriated or imitated their name. There was, indeed, a considerable difference between the man in the moon and the thirteen stars of the complainant and the crescent and single star of the defendant. The Court did not think that there was similarity enough to justify the motion being granted, and the temporary injunction would therefore be refused.

John H. Whipple was appointed, by agreement and consent of the Court, an examiner to take testimony herein for final hearing for an injunction, the complainants determining to proceed to a final hearing.

Goodwin, Larned & Towle, of Chicago, and ... Hon. ... of Washington, D. C., for complainants, and Mr. John V. Lemoyne, of Chicago, for defendants.

The Court afterwards informally remarked that the borders of infringement were probably touched in this case.

THE NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A Word to the County Commissioners.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the project for a new hospital-building was broached, some months ago, the Board of Commissioners have been obliged to listen to an immense amount of advice and instruction through the papers, as to the position of the city on the hospital question, the kind of a structure needed, and the way to do the whole business. Without question, the Commissioners have been all the while as anxious as any other citizens to have done what is right about a hospital, and have it done in the right way. It is no child's play to determine just what the county needs in this regard, and it is perhaps less easy to learn just how to do what ought to be done. Now that the question seems settled in all minds that we need more hospital facilities, and that we require them at once, the Commissioners have certainly made commendable progress in a practical direction. Bids have been received, we are told, for the sale of ground for a hospital. What these bids are, of course nobody knows as yet, except the parties who make them. In taking action on these propositions, it seems to me the Board are handling the most delicate subject and doing the most important act of all. Unquestionably, there will be the same sort of wire-pulling and sharp strategy to induce the purchase of this or that piece of property that we have witnessed in the purchase of lots for other public purposes in times past. The men who offer land to the county for hospital ground expect to make money by the sale; of course each will leave no stone unturned to sell his particular lot, and every tract will be proved the most valuable and proper for the county to have.

But there are certain considerations which, in this connection, the Commissioners cannot afford to forget, whatever land owners may say:

First—We ought to have for a hospital *a large lot.* Not a square-foot less than eight acres will suffice, and our growth in population in five years will show that ten or twelve acres is not too much. We must have, eventually, several hospital buildings and care for thousands of sick continuously. If our space is small and cramped it will be death to the patients, as it is now, in the old hospital, disgusting to the neighborhood about the place and generally a disgrace to the community. Let a large lot be had, and with the buildings in the center and ample space all about them, and with lawns, and trees, and flowers, and fresh air, the sick would find a home and not a prison, the residents contiguous would regard it as an advantage rather than otherwise, and the city would be proud of it. Look at the Boston City Hospital! Situated in one of the finest portions of the city, it is regarded by all as an ornament,—almost as much as a park would be, and nobody is afraid of contracting disease by passing it. The reason is, it has a large, spacious lot.

Second—The lot should be *high and dry.* It would improve the property in the vicinity quite as much if the lot chosen were low and damp, but one chief objection to the Arnold street location is, that it is low, wet, and filthy by necessity. We cannot, in conscience, afford to benefit anybody's swamp at the expense of the lives of the sick. A high, dry lot alone affords the salubrity a hospital should have—give it to us. We want good drainage and immunity from mould and malaria—high ground *must* be secured.

Third—The future hospital must be *central in locality*—that is, near the geographical centre of our vast populated region, or as much so as is consistent with the healthfulness of the place and the county purse. It would be clearly brutal to locate the hospital in any suburban place, and compel the transportation of half the crushed, maimed, and sick from six to twelve miles. It might be economy in one way, for half of them would die in the carting, and the county would be saved further expense; but in the view that human life is worth something, it would be inhuman.

There are many other minor considerations that should have weight in determining this question,—considerations that refer to the care and welfare of the sick. The professional knowledge of our first physicians will, of course, be sought; and, if the Board desire the most reliable counsel, they cannot do better than go to the distinguished staff of professional gentlemen who have charge of the County Hospital.

But the three points urged above—it requires no doctor to tell us, but only good sense—should govern the Board in their decision. S.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Paul, of Ohio, is at the Sherman.

W. B. Renney, U. S. M. C., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. H. Patrick, Omaha, is at the Grand Pacific.

Maj. Frank Clark, Bryan, Texas, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. C. V. Castleman, Louisville, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. A. W. Singleton, Quincy, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. L. Morehead, of Cleveland, is at the Sherman.

William Sharples, of Preston, England, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. Robert Cowan, Perth, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. A. Wheeler, of Malone, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

Dr. James A. Close, of Toronto, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

F. G. Bates, C., R. I. & P. R. R., of Peoria, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Thomas H. Canfield, General Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is in the city.

Ole Bull, accompanied by his family, left New York for England on the steamer Celtic, last Saturday.

James Fisk and wife, parents of the late Col. James Fisk, were at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The Hon. David Wilbur, M. C., from Milford, N. Y., is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Among the notables present at Hooley's last evening were: The Hon. Isaac Kalloch, of Kansas; Capt. Trunday, New York; Aldermen Welch, Gulling, Hough, Litchtengburg, and Wooley, of Detroit.

C. D. Trimble, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, Ottawa, is in town, settling all the balance of his business affairs before retiring finally to the peaceful shades of the old Court-House. He is in good health and spirits.

C. W. Fuller, New York, General Agent for Barnum's Traveling World's Fair, is at the Commercial. Mr. Fuller has come to Chicago to complete arrangements for the opening of the circus in this city, about the middle of August.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, of the 17th, prints an interesting letter from Gen. John M. Corse to the Hon. A. G. Adams, of that city. It gives a brief account of his adventures in distant lands since he left Chicago, and was written on board the steamship Hansa, off Southampton, June 29.

An incorrect statement touching the death of David M. Overlock, of No. 28 Polk street, was published in yesterday's papers. The true cause was heart-disease, with which he was suddenly attacked on Wednesday evening. He was 30 years of age, married, a merchant, and belonged in Waldoboro, Me. His funeral occurred yesterday, and was attended by a large number of his mourning friends.

Register Hibbard has returned to this city after a pleasant sojourn in the East. After getting through with his pleasant duties as President of the Alumni Association of Vermont University, the Register wended his way to Montreal, where he spent a few truly delightful days, doing the "Mountain," the country, a full mass at the French Cathedral, etc., and returning as brown and jolly as a sand boy.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: Dan. E. Day, Providence; C. B. Church, Minneapolis; A. Landon, and S. R. Wooly, Detroit; B. Gilpere, Baltimore; J. B. Casselman, Louisville; C. H. Hapgood, St. Louis; Van Kamp Busch, Philadelphia; T. J. Flournoy, Paducah, Ky.; J. W. Bryan, Indianapolis; J. W. Page, Omaha; C. H. Grant, Philadelphia.

The following members of the Detroit City Council are at the Commercial Hotel: Messrs. Dee, Grelling, Hough, Lichtenberg, Welch, Purlin, and Borgman (Clerk). The object of their visit to this city could not be ascertained, the gentlemen themselves not being able to tell it. They spent yesterday, however, in riding in carriages, and wondering at the superior elegance of the new buildings of Chicago.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: J. B. Wanni, Brazil; E. J. Moore and lady, New York; J. Harvey, Sandwich; Thomas Mather, Middleton, Conn.; E. Case, Jr., Kansas City; J. H. Taylor, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wells, Wellsville, Pa.; John Carlyle, Philadelphia; William Atkin, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; James A. Hay, Newark, N. J.; J. A. Hickman, New York.

Congressman Robinson, of Illinois, defends the back-pay steal. "Robbin' some" must be a familiar sound to his ears.—*New York Herald.*

Henry K. Oliver, late Chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, is the favorite candidate for Governor among the Labor-Reformers.

Gen. John F. Miller, formerly of South Bend, Ind., now of Napa, Cal., is one of half a hundred "eligibles" for United States Senator.

Gen. Banks came pretty near getting the editorship of the Boston *Globe*, at a salary of $10,000 a year, but some of the stockholders went back on him.

Mrs. Mary A. Fletcher and Miss Mary Fletcher have given $20,000 to Burlington, Vt., for a public library, to be called the "Fletcher Free Library."

Vice-President Wilson was in the city yesterday and dined with some friends at Young's Hotel. His health is much improved.—*Boston Advertiser, July 16.*

At the latest letter dates from Berlin it is stated that the King, the President of the Chamber, Herr Von Roon, and Bismarck were all "ill, hot, and quarrelsome."

Capt Garland indulged in the luxury of slapping the jaws of the Chief Justice of Louisiana at Opelousas recently. One hundred dollars fine and twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The $100,000 prize in the Louisville Library lottery was drawn by L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass.; and the $50,000 prize by Willis Morley, of Bradshaw, Giles County, Tenn.

Mary Harris, who shot and killed a clerk named Burroughs, at Washington, a few years ago, has escaped from the lunatic asylum, and the rest of the Washington clerks are breaking for tall timber.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The *Independence Belge* states that a Japanese Prince, Macao, may be found daily in the State printing office at The Hague, working at the case. He is sent to Europe by the Japanese Government to learn the art of printing.

The Rev. Richard Hargrave, of Lafayette, Ind., declines the honorary "D. D." because, at the age of 70, and fast failing, he regards it with even less favor than when he first countermanded its bestowal on himself years ago.

Isabella, on her late visit to the Pope, bid high for his favor toward Prince Alfonso. She presented him with a diamond cross, and donated 20,000 francs to the Denier de St. Pierre, to whom Alfonso also gave 10,000 francs.

Charles Dickens seems to have transmitted a portion of his elocutionary talent to one of his younger sons, a bright fellow who has recently been reading, for charitable institutions, some of his father's works, and has acquitted himself with credit.

An exchange says: "The degree of D. D. has been conferred upon the Rev. F. L. Patton, Professor of *Sympathetic Theology* in the Northwestern Seminary." Is that one of those new patents we hear so much about? And is that the same kind of thing the State University conferred upon Gov. Washburn? And what is it anyway?—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The betrothal of Prince William of Wurtemburg, heir apparent to the throne, with Princess Marie, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, is considered imminent. It has for some time been a public secret. The Princess, being born in 1855, is much the Prince's junior. The match is generally approved among the German party in Wurtemburg.—*Court Circular.*

Herr Hans Girod, Director of the Royal Saxon Band, celebrated his birthday yesterday in a pleasant way among his friends. Invitations were sent to several friends and the press to meet him at a breakfast party at Barnum's Hotel. At the hour of 11 o'clock some twenty or more gentlemen met in Mr. Barnum's pleasant dining-room, and, after partaking of a substantial repast, uncorked a few bottles of choice wine and repeatedly drank the health of the young and talented musician.—*St. Louis Globe, July 17.*

Speaking of the proposed love-feast of Union and Confederate West Pointers, next year, the Newark *Advertiser*—whose editor was "in the service"—remarks: "This comrade-feeling reminds us of the surrender of the Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow to his old friend, Gen. A. J. Smith. It was a touching scene. Pillow came into Montgomery, one morning, afoot and alone. He sat down on a curb-stone, and shook the gravel out of his rough army shoes, and then walked into Smith's office, a bank parlor, to surrender. The ceremony was simple. He said: 'How are you, Jack?' The reply was: 'Good God, Gid! is that you? Have you had your breakfast?' To which Pillow feelingly responded, 'No, and I haven't a dollar to pay for one.' Pillow got his breakfast, gave his parole, remarked that, if he could not whip Yankees, he could go back to Tennessee and raise cotton, and went on his way rejoicing, with enough money in his pocket to resume his place as one of the best citizens of West Tennessee."

THE SHERWIN-KAMINSKI CASE.

John R. Sherwin Found Guilty, and His Punishment Fixed at Five Years' Residence at Joliet.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, the whole day was occupied in the trial of John R. Sherwin, on a charge of committing rape upon the person of Bertha Kaminski. The circumstances of the case have already been fully published, the interest in it being intensified by the fact that the prisoner is a young man, who, by natural gifts and social position, ought to take a place among the most promising of the rising young men of Chicago. On the calling of the case, Mr. Felker, prisoner's counsel, moved for a continuance, based upon an affidavit by prisoner, which was presented to the Court for examination, in which he recounted the facts already known of his arrest on the charge of rape and appearance before Justice Van t'Woud, who continued the prosecution of the case until the 17th of this month. It is further averred that defendant caused subpœnas to be issued for the following witnesses to appear and testify before said Justice, namely: L. P. Sanger, Edward Kafka, Maggie Talman, Enos W. Smith, Mary Kehoe, John Van t'Woud, and was taking all necessary steps to be prepared for his defense when his case should be called before said Justice; that before the case came on the prosecuting witness went before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court and procured an indictment against him, and he was arrested and lodged in jail, on the 12th inst.; that since said arrest and confinement he has been unable to give his personal attention to the looking up of witnesses and preparing for trial, but has been compelled to rely upon the efforts of his friends; that he has two or three material witnesses whom his friends have not been able to procure, among whom is Mary Kehoe, by whom he expected to be able to prove that the prosecuting witness told Mary Kehoe that defendant was not guilty of the crime charged against him; that there was nothing in the charge, and that she wanted to make money out of him; that Mary Kehoe told prosecutrix that defendant had no money, to which prosecutrix substantially replied that he had rich relations, and was connected with the City Government, and that his friends would pay her well to drop proceedings; that defendant did not know until the 14th inst. that the case was to be tried on the 18th inst.; that in a short time his friends have been doing all in their power to secure Mary Kehoe's presence at the trial, but unsuccessfully, as she left the city in the beginning of the month, before defendant was indicted; that he can secure her attention at the August term of the Court if a continuance is granted, the affidavit closing with a petition for such continuance.

The Court, after carefully reading the document, decided that the case should be proceeded with, offering, however, to prolong the mid-day adjournment. The decision very palpably pleased the large concourse which had gathered to hear the evidence.

The prosecutrix, Bertha Kaminski, gave her evidence in a straightforward manner, being very precise as to dates and certain minutiæ, too much so, in fact, and her testimony was not strengthened by the fact that she allowed three weeks to elapse before she said anything about the assault.

Additional evidence for the prosecution was supplied by Dr. Richardson, whose testimony being of a purely medical character, tended to confirm the possible credibility of the girl's story. The possible incredibility of the same was sustained by the medical testimony of Dr. Cook, who was the first witness on behalf of the defense.

He was followed by Mr. Cleveland, the prisoner's step-father, who related a conversation he had had with the prosecutrix, but which had no very close bearing upon the point at issue in the case.

Mrs. Cleveland, the prisoner's mother, also gave similar testimony.

The stronghold of the defense was one William, commonly known as "Bill" Reason, who testified that he had met the prosecutrix at McLaughlin's, and at Sunnyside. This evidence was ruled out by the Court as irrelevant.

Some other evidence was produced, but it was not of a very interesting character. The jury retired at about 3 o'clock, and, after consulting about an hour, they returned with a verdict of guilty, fixing the prisoner's sentence at five years in the Penitentiary.

DATE OF A HUSBAND'S DEATH.

How a Widow Made a Mistake of a Year and Surprised a Judge and Jury.

One of the most singular scenes that have come under the notice of the law-reporter was in Russell v. Mandel, the famous suit in ejectment brought by Mrs. Catherine Russell, widow, for the possession of fifty acres of land near Riverside, in the town of Proviso. The case was tried before Judge Wood, in the Superior Court. The plaintiff has obtained some celebrity as a determined litigant, having fought the South Park Commissioners into a corner for the increased value of an exceedingly valuable slice of land condemned by the Commissioners years ago, but not paid for. During her examination in the South Park land-case, she was examined as to her recollection of the date of her husband's death, and gave the 3d of January, 1861. The matter was not of importance, but the question was asked as a necessary formality.

In Russell v. Mandel, however, the question of the date of Mr. Russell's death might become all-important, should the defense raise the point that the suit had not been brought within the limit of seven years prescribed by law, which it would not have been had he died in 1861. If he died any time in 1862, the suit would have been brought in time to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Examined as to the date of her husband's death, Mrs. Russell testified that it took place on the 3d of January, 1862.

Counsel for the defense asked witness if she had not testified in Russell v. South Park Commissioners that the defendant expired on the 3d of January, 1861.

Witness acknowledged that she did. She had testified according to the best of her recollection.

How had she found out her former mistake?

By a telegram, certain letters, and the recollection of friends.

Where was the telegram?

Witness could not remember. But she was certain that it gave undoubted proof of the date being 1862.

Could she produce any of the letters?

Not at present. She could not undertake to say where they could be found. But that there had been such letters there could be no doubt.

Letting this point drop for the time, counsel examined witness as to her purported signature to the deed giving Mandel possession of the fifty acres; and witness swore positively that she had never signed the deed.

Counsel asked how she recollected.

Witness did not say how she recollected, but she swore that she had never signed the deed.

Had she ever signed any deeds?

Yes; many.

Could she recollect what particular deeds?

No. She had signed many, her husband having been a real-estate dealer; but she would swear she never signed this deed.

Counsel, addressing the Court, then produced files of THE TRIBUNE and *Journal*, for 1861, and by them it was found that Mr. Russell had expired on the 3d of January, 1861, and accounts were given of his life and character that went to show that Mr. Russell must have been a very dead man indeed at the date.

The consternation of Mrs. Russell and the surprise of the Judge and jury may be imagined.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union Dramatic Class will repeat, by request, the play of "Love's Sacrifice," at Aiken's Theatre, this evening.

The Post-Office and Blue Stocking Base Ball Clubs will play a match this afternoon on the grounds at the corner of Laflin and Van Buren streets.

Henry W. King's nine and the Mutuals will meet on the diamond field this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Said field is located at the corner of Leavitt and Van Buren streets.

John Mullin was held for trial at the Criminal Court yesterday morning, by Justice Banyon, for stealing brass car boxes from the Michigan Southern Railway.

The boss coopers of the Northwestern States are to meet in convention at Terre Haute, Ind., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, for the purpose of agreeing on some plan whereby they can receive a better price for their work. A general attendance is solicited.

A boy named Henry McNally, 14 years old, living at No. 19 Wentworth avenue, was run over yesterday, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, by a horse and buggy, driven by W. T. Sweet, of No. 203 Twenty-second street. He was severely cut about the head.

Frank Lepker's horse got frightened at the whistle of a locomotive of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and thereupon Frank got mad, and threw a brick into the caboose. For this offense he has been arrested, and Justice Haines will decide upon his hasty action next week.

The alarm of fire from Box 317, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by fire in A. E. Bishop's four-story brick building, No. 55 West Washington street. Damage, $100; insured. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

George Wilson, Francis Edwards, and Martin Cheswell were arrested on Thursday by Officers Casey, Slayton, and Gallagher, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery at the house of Mr. Ayer, on Park Row, a few weeks since. Yesterday morning Justice Banyon held them for trial at the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000 each.

Alexander Coal, a negro boy, whose skin is as black as his name might indicate, ran away from the service of Mr. D. W. Wiswell, No. 925 Wabash avenue, taking with him $48 in currency and a watch. He was captured, and yesterday Justice Banyon sent him up for trial, under $500 bail.

The first of a series of base ball matches between the bankers and grocers will be played this afternoon on the grounds at the corner of State and Twenty-third streets. The ownership of a silver ball depends upon the result of the games. An admission of 25 cents will be charged, but the managers say that they will donate the receipts to charitable institutions.

The Board of Public Works awarded the following contracts yesterday: To L. Mueller, 1,000,000 bricks for sewers, at $8 per thousand; to Patrick Kelly, sewerage contract No. 1, North Division, at $5,348.75; to Martin McNicholas, sewerage contract No. 2, North Division, at $15,522; to John McNicholas, sewerage contract No 1, West Division, at $32,577.86; to James Kincaid, sewerage contract No. 2, West Division, at $21,277.95.

Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock, a German named A. Kienski, went into the saloon of Jacob Morach, No. 297 Milwaukee avenue, and, after drinking a glass of beer, left without paying for it. The proprietor followed him, and struck him on the head with a beer-tap, inflicting injuries which rendered him insensible, but will not prove fatal. A police officer shortly afterward arrested Morach, and took Kienski to his home, No. 18 Cleaver street. Justice Scully yesterday held Morach for examination in bonds of $500.

The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company has just completed a branch, 55 miles in length, from Muskegon to Big Rapids, Mich., and the first train over the road to that point will leave the Michigan Central depot at 9:10 to-morrow evening. The extension brings the Rapids within 240 miles of Chicago, and trains will leave the Michigan Central depot daily at 9 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. The passenger time will be about twelve hours and the freight twenty-four. Passengers will be taken through without change, and will have the additional comfort of a Pullman sleeping-car.

John Lawton, who, it will be remembered, threw a brick through the window of a State street car, some weeks ago, has been languishing in jail ever since. Now he has made an affidavit before Justice Haines, in which he says that William Shinn, the driver of the car, made a murderous assault upon him. Shinn has, therefore, been arrested, and yesterday Justice Haines held him for trial in bail of $250. The gentleman from Kalamazoo, whose head stopped the brick which Lawton threw, has entirely recovered, but refuses to appear, and Lawton will probably be discharged.

The question of an associate pastor was disposed of by the First Baptist Church of this city last evening. It was concluded that they neither needed nor could afford the luxury. The decision, however, was unanimously arrived at to request Mr. W. W. Evarts, Jr., to assume pastoral charge of the Indiana avenue branch of the First Church. In this connection it may be stated that the three leading Baptist churches are getting into deep water, financially. Additional burdens they cannot carry. Their congregations are not growing, while other churches, whose pastors are unusually gifted, are noticeably benefitting by accessions therefrom. In this active, quick, thinking age, very superior pulpit talent is required to hold public attention.

Officer Crotty, who was assaulted by a crowd of roughs at the corner of Brown and Evans streets, as related in yesterday's TRIBUNE, lay in a semi-unconscious state until last evening, when he revived somewhat. Grave fears are yet entertained that he may not recover. His head is badly cut and bruised, although there is no fracture of the skull, and his whole body is more or less injured, showing that a most murderous assault was committed. While the roughs were beating him, Officer Gara came up and attempted to rescue his brother officer. He was also disarmed of his club, but managed to escape from the clutches of the villains with a few slight bruises. As soon as the assault was reported at the Twelfth Street Station, Sergt. O'Donnell, with his usual promptness, went out with a squad of men in search of the assailants. About 3 o'clock he arrested, in the vicinity of the affray, George Lampe, John Meister, Henry Burgerhausen, and Christian Pagels, who were taken before Justice Scully yesterday, and held for further examination under $2,000 bail each. They have been identified as being of the crowd who committed the assault.

CONCERNING CHICAGO.

The following unique letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, written by one of the amateur journalists recently visiting this city, is reproduced because it contains much valuable information:

CHICAGO, July 11.—One who now looks upon Chicago can hardly realize that a little more than a year ago it was a half-ruined city, so completely is it rebuilt. Since last year many new and elegant storehouses have been erected, and still more are under process of completion. Among the latter are Potter Palmer's hotel, Bryant's Block, the Exposition, and others too numerous to mention.

Our second day was spent in viewing the lake and river, observing the new buildings, and perambulating Lincoln Park and the principal avenues.

The Chicago River is full of schooners, and tugs, and propellers, it being the business of the latter to tow the schooners out of the river into the lake, when they have been sufficiently loaded with grain from the elevators, along the stream. Many of the streets cross the river and transportation is made over a revolving bridge, which is made to swing around when vessels below desire to pass.

Of course, when the bridge is removed vehicles are compelled to remain upon the respective ends until it is again in place. Consequently so many different conveyances being thrown together and all unable to move, a regular blockade is formed, from which drivers frequently find it a hard thing to extricate themselves and teams. About a mile from where the river empties into the lake an immense dam is being constructed, the object being to make an artificial harbor, and thus allow small crafts to proceed farther out with comparative safety. The Michigan, a large revenue vessel, commanding about 150 men, is anchored some distance out on the lake.

From the lake we proceeded to On 'Change, at which is a gathering of all the wealthy merchants, who buy, sell, and exchange.

There were over 500 merchants in attendance, and yet only the very wealthiest are allowed to be present.

From On 'Change we strolled over to the hotel and ate dinner, and then took the 'bus and were carried to Lincoln Park, which covers sixty-eight acres of ground, is well laid off, and possesses many conveniences for pleasure-seekers.

The next places to visit were some of the magnificent stores which have just been completed; among them the Grand Pacific Hotel, which is five stories high and faces on four different streets.

The remainder of the day was consumed in walking out Wabash and Michigan avenues.

But few people are seen walking on these popular and fashionable thoroughfares. The ladies all ride in little basket carriages and the gents in regular buggies.

The Chinamen have several laundries, and seem to be doing first-rate, notwithstanding the opposition they have in twelve other establishments of the same kind.

Since the close of the musical jubilee every one is talking about the grand Exposition, which opens in next October. Already an eight-page paper devoted to the interests of the Exposition has been issued, and others are spoken of, and will soon be published. The building of this mammoth enterprise is being constructed on Lake Park front, near the business centre of Chicago, at a cost of not less than $230,000.

EDWARD F. MADDEN.

—Nathaniel Olin, of Shaftsbury, Ct., an old man of 70 years, was recently married to a woman whom he wedded in early youth, but was divorced from,—having in the meantime married and buried two other wives. The old flame burst out afresh.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
German Military Concerts
BY THE FAMOUS
Band of the Royal Saxon Sharpshooters' Regiment, No. 108, (Prince George), from Dresden.
ONE EXTRA CONCERT,
UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF
MR. HANS GIROD,
Cornet-a-Piston Virtuoso to the King of Saxony.
By general request one more concert will be given, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at
Union Park Congregational Church.
Admission, $1.00; Family Tickets, admitting three, for $2.00.
Last three Concerts on Sunday, July 20, at 8 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., in Ogden's Grove; at 8 p. m. at Vorwarts Turner Hall.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the Brilliant Young Actress,
KATIE PUTNAM.
MONDAY EVENING, July 14, and during the week, first time in America of the new Emotional Drama,
WORLD AND STAGE.
KATE ROBERTSON.......................KATIE PUTNAM.
Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
TONY PASTOR'S STAR TROUPE. Saturday Evening, July 19, Grand Complimentary Testimonial to Tony Pastor, and positively last appearance of this Monster Combination. First appearance of Chicago's Favorite Comedian, Mr. William Courtright. Last appearance of Miss Ella Wesner. Last appearance of Miss Jennie Engel. Last appearance of the Freeman Sisters. Last appearance of Baby Benson. Last appearance of the Fieldings. Last appearance of Miss Jennie Benson. Last appearance of Gus Williams. Last appearance of Delehanty and Hengler. Last appearance of Carter and McAndrews. Last appearance of Tony Pastor. Last time of the Great Chorus, "Down in a Coal Mine."
FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!
Patronized by the Elite of Society!
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
This Afternoon and Night, positively last performances of Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,
HOME!
And John Dillon in the Glorious Farce of
THE TWO POLTS.
Monday, July 21—SCHOOL.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
The Christian Union Dramatic Class
Will repeat, by request, the Play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
On Saturday Evening, July 19, 1873,
AT AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RISING STAR LODGE, NO. 50,
OF I. O. F. S. O. OF I.
First Annual Excursion to Milwaukee,
ON SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.
Tickets for round trip, $2.50, including admission to the grounds. Excursion train will leave Chicago by C. & N. W. R. R., cor. Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 8 a. m. sharp, and leave the Milwaukee Depot at 11 p. m. Omnibuses will be in attendance to take passengers to and from the grounds free of charge. Tickets good for Sunday and Monday. Omnibuses will be in readiness to take passengers at the return of Excursion Train to any part of the city. Tickets for sale at D. Samson's, 121 Clark-st.; Florsheim Bros'., cor. Hubbard-court and State-st.; Hartman Bros'., cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.; Van Baalen's, 265 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Coal and Iron Property,
BLAST FURNACE,
AND
Farming Lands for Sale
(By order of the Comptroller of the Currency),
BEING PART OF THE
Assets of the
Ocean National Bank
of New York.
The undersigned, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, will offer for sale all that tract of land, and the structures and improvements thereon, together with the franchises and privileges belonging thereto, known as the
Irondale Coal and Iron Property,
and formerly known as the Estate and Works of
THE FRANKLIN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.
Said lands and works are situated in Preston County, West Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near the Grafton junction, and are connected therewith by a branch road of uniform gauge and construction; distant 270 miles from Baltimore, 92 miles from Cumberland, 109 miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkersburg (and 85 miles from Pittsburgh by the line of the Pittsburgh & Charleston Railroad now building southward across West Virginia), by means of which road it has access to the markets of the East and West, and will shortly also have access to the markets of Pittsburgh and the magnetic ore deposits of Virginia and the Kanawha.
The TRACT OF LAND embraces 1,120 acres, of which 220 are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with a heavy growth of valuable Timber.
It is also underlaid by THREE DISTINCT WORKABLE VEINS OF GOOD COAL, accessible at or near the surface, 3, 4, and 8 feet in thickness, respectively, which have been tested and worked on this and adjacent properties for many years. The coal yields a fine, lustrous, hard-grained coke, suitable for iron-making.
There are also in close proximity to the bituminous coal THREE SEPARATE BEDS OF IRON ORE of the variety known to miners as "CLAY IRONSTONE," so largely in use in English Furnaces, ranging from 22 inches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined that it can be placed at the Furnace-stack at $1.50 per ton.
In juxtaposition with the iron-belts are Limestone, suitable for fluxing purposes, Fire-Clay, and building Sandstone, suitable for constructing Furnaces, Ovens, Etc.
Among the permanent Structures and Improvements, erected for the most part by the Company, are—
One Hot-Blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh.
Two Blowing Engines, 80-horse power, made by Sweeney & Son, of Reading.
Hot-Blast Apparatus, 22-feet stoves.
Four Miles of Railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings, switches, 35 and 60-pound rail, well laid and ballasted.
One Sawmill, Turbine wheel, circular saws, carpenter and tool shop complete.
Foundry, including cupola, molds, castings, patterns, etc.
Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with lathes, drills, etc.
39 Workmen's Dwelling-Houses, double and single, gardens attached, in good order.
Storehouses, Engine-House, Offices, Sheds, Coking Pits, Trestles, and all the Tramways, Drifts, Openings, Stables, and other structures and excavations necessary for the operation and maintenance of an extended production and shipment of iron and coal.
The works are now in blast and have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, worked, and enlarged under the immediate supervision of one of the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The Blast Furnace has a capacity of turning out ten to twelve tons of pig iron per day from the ores on the estate, which product has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 Foundry (gray forge and white) iron in the Ohio River markets. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site for which is selected.
There are but few, if any, sites more advantageous for the successful, continued and profitable manufacture of iron; the fuel, the flux, and the ores being all on the same property, and connected with the furnace by rail. Pig iron, with the existing facilities, has been made by the season at a cost of $18 per ton, and this rate can be lessened by improvements in contemplation.
Also, a Tract of 8,000 Acres of Good
WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMING LANDS,
situated in Jackson, Massac, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of the STATE OF ILLINOIS, within convenient distance of railroad and river communications and good markets. Said lands are contiguous, and consist largely of rich bottom and prairie soil, interspersed with good streams and ample timber, and appraised at from $5 to $35 per acre.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, for sixty (60) days from July 1, for the purchase of the West Virginia Tract of Coal and Iron Lands with the Furnace and other Improvements, entire, as they stand. Also, separately, for the Illinois Farming Lands, or any portion thereof—the Receiver reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the creditors of the Bank to do so.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in one, two, and three years, secured by mortgage.
Title perfect—absolute in the Ocean Bank.
Further particulars and information, Geological and Mining Engineers' Reports on the Virginia property, and detailed descriptions of the Illinois lands, can be had on application to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of Ocean National Bank,
19 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

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NEW MUSIC BOOKS
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THE STANDARD. EMERSON & PALMER......$1.50
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The Newest and Freshest of Sabbath School Song Books.
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200 most attractive pieces.
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RACINE COLLEGE.
Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814.
English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
First-Class Central Property.
I am authorized to offer for sale, for a short time, the 40x110-foot lot on the corner of Dearborn-st. and Calhoun-place, being on the east side of Dearborn-st. between Washington and Madison-sts.
THOMAS LYMAN,
Room 17 Portland Block.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

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PUBLISHED BY
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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
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INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
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Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
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And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA.......Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 23.
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GEORGIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 20.
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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
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STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
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Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
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MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing TRI-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC.
MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:
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Scandinavian.......July 26 | Sarmatian.......Aug. 16
Prussian.......Aug. 2 | Circassian.......Aug. 23
Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
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The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

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ROYAL SAXON BAND—Union Park Congregational Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THEY MET BY CHANCE:" OLIVE LOGAN'S new novel. Racy, funny, exciting. A delicious summer book. All dealers sell it. Price, $1.50.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

NEVER-FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS—MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment impaired, and the general condition of the body improved, by their use. Price from 2s to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

Advantage has been taken of the Shah's absence by his undutiful subjects to excite a rebellion, which will compel his speedy return to Persia.

A dry goods dealer of Oswego claims to have been compelled, by the new freight-tariff of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, to send his produce to this city by wagon. The distance is forty-three miles. He has had two teams at work, and calculates that they save him in one trip $21.

The Cure of Santa Cruz has been disowned by the Carlists, whose cause he has supported with such energetic atrocities. They have declared him the enemy of their cause, and, in consequence of this rebuff, the Cure has thrown aside his carnal weapons, put on his priestly robes, and betaken himself in person to the Pope to sue for absolution.

The penalty for slapping a Chief-Justice in the face has at last been found out. One Capt. Garland indulged in that luxury recently at Opelousas, La., and paid $100 and was in prison twenty-four hours for his striking contempt of the Chief-Justice of Louisiana. This precedent having been established, suitors and counselors now know just how far they can go, and how much they will have to pay for going.

The citizens of New London, Wis., have taken to lynching thieves. Two members of a gang of burglars, which has been troubling that town as well as its neighbors, were arrested on Wednesday by the Sheriff, but at once were spirited away by a mob of disguised men and compelled under duress of being hanged to confess their crimes and reveal the whereabouts of their plunders. They were then remitted to the regular authorities to be tried in the routine way.

While every one is praising the District-Attorney of New York for the dispatch with which he has pursued Nixon, Walworth, and several other murderers to the gallows or Sing Sing, it is suddenly remembered that Simmons, the brutal murderer of Duryea, is still unpunished. Duryea and Simmons quarreled over some lottery dealings in which they were partners, and Simmons settled the dispute by stabbing Duryea fourteen times. This happened long before the crimes for which half-a-dozen murderers have suffered expiation, but nothing is done with Simmons. It is believed that his money—he and his family are wealthy—has been his salvation.

European dignitaries are getting very fond of confiding all their secrets of State to American newspaper reporters. The last to enter this new confessional is Bismarck, and he surpasses Eugenie and MacMahon in his childlike confidences. He is represented by the correspondent of a New York paper to have avowed to him that he believed the German Government would be defeated in its contest with the Church of Rome. He sneers at the praises showered on him by American and English Protestants, and declares that he wished to crush Rome only that he might crush Christianity. He wishes to eradicate the idea of God utterly from the minds of the people. If they must worship something, let them worship the State. If the State is to preserve itself, it must obliterate family allegiance and worship of God, and must put itself in place of the Deity, as was done in Pagan Rome.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was dull and 15c lower, closing at $15.15@15.20 cash or seller August, and $14.75@14.85 seller September. Lard was dull and 10@15c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.05@8.10 cash, and $8.10@8.15 seller August. Meats were dull, and averaged a shade easier, at 7⅝@7¾c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were rather dull and easier, closing at 5@5¼c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and excited, advancing 3c per bu, but closed lower, at $1.21½ seller the month, and $1.16½ seller August. Corn was active, and advanced ½c, closing at 36½c cash, and 37½c seller September. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 28½c cash, and 28½c seller August. Rye was quiet and firm at 56c. Barley was quiet and 2c higher, closing at 75c for new No. 2, seller September. The cattle market was quiet and steady, while prices were unchanged. Sales reported were at $2.25@6.20 for common Cherokee to extra choice native stock. The hog market was active and firm, prices averaging about 10c advance. Sales at $4.60@5.20, chiefly at $5.00@5.10.

The cause of the unseemly wrangle in the Police Department yesterday, which, it is feared, will cause the retirement in disgust of the President of the Board, one of the best Police Commissioners Chicago has ever had, may be briefly stated. Commissioner Sheridan, without preferring any charges before his associates, as the law requires, degraded a policeman, and ordered his star to be taken away. Superintendent Washburn directed the officer's superiors to retain him in service until he was properly tried and dismissed. This led to a personal altercation at the meeting of the Board between Superintendent Washburn and Commissioner Sheridan, in which both parties lost their temper, the former with good cause, most people will think. Finding the Superintendent immovable, the Commissioner betook himself to the Mayor, and demanded that he remove Mr. Washburn. This Mr. Medill refused to do, on the ground that Mr. Washburn must be tried by the Board, to whom Commissioner Sheridan, in accordance with law, must present written charges. The Commissioner then turned upon the Mayor and insulted him grossly. He then retired, having failed in everything but making a sorry spectacle of himself.

The National Labor Congress, though giving itself an unwarranted prominence in claiming to represent two-thirds of the population of the United States, made a valuable suggestion for that portion of the population which it may claim to represent in a certain degree,—the workingmen of the various trades. This was the recommendation of a plan to settle differences between employers and workingmen by arbitration instead of strikes. This substitution would be more in their interest than that of capital, for the reason that the burden of the loss occasioned by strikes fall more heavily upon workingmen than it does upon the employers. No matter what the result of a strike may be, the employers are better able to sustain the loss of time and money. They do not suffer from a lack of the necessaries of life, and their families are not subjected to want and privation while the strike is pending. It does not seem to have been necessary, however, to recommend that this plan shall henceforth cut a figure in politics, because (1) the issue is too narrow, and (2) because arbitration can be successfully had outside of any new political conditions. If arbitration becomes the policy of the American Labor Unions, they will rarely meet with any difficulty in securing a fair reference on the part of employers, or in obtaining justice. It has been very successfully practiced in England of late years, and it depends chiefly on the workingmen themselves in this country whether or not it shall be introduced here.

FORWARD-PAY.

"Back-Pay" has been thoroughly canvassed, and voted a "grab." The verdict has been all but unanimous. The Washington *Chronicle* and the St. Paul *Press* alone among the newspapers have undertaken to justify it. The argument which the *Chronicle* makes is, practically, that the whole discussion should be dropped, for the reason that the "forward-pay" is as much of a swindle as the "back-pay." On examination, this will prove to be true, though the people will probably find in this fact an additional reason for condemnation rather than a motive for letting the matter rest where it is. The whole country is united in the conviction that the "back-pay" feature of the Salary bill was a grave transgression. If, then, the increased salaries for the next Congress can be shown to be equally vicious, it will be simply impossible to persuade the people that the bill ought not to be repealed immediately upon the assembling of Congress.

The fact is that the Salary bill was so constructed as to offer a bribe to the members of the Forty-third Congress not to go back of the action of the Forty-second Congress. The bill provides that members of Congress "may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of their term until the beginning of the first session of each Congress." In conformity with this provision, a check for $625 is sent monthly to every member of Congress elected last fall, though not one of them has been sworn in, or taken his seat, or is as yet officially known as a member. This was a "new departure," and there was some reason for it. It was manifestly the intention of the last Congress to commit the members of the new Congress to the bill before they could come together, and before they should have an opportunity to learn the sentiment of their constituencies. The plan seems to have succeeded. No case has been reported in which the monthly payment of $625 has been refused or the money paid back into the Treasury. Members of the Forty-third Congress have thus given a tacit indorsement of the increase of salaries, and they will have drawn three-quarters of the first year's salary before taking their seats. They have been caught in the trap set for them. With nine months' pay in their pockets at the time they are sworn in, and before they have rendered any service in return, they will scarcely be in a position to open fire on their predecessors who took the back-pay. Both will be equally guilty of having taken public funds without rendering any return, and the only difference will be that the members of the new Congress will on the 1st of December have received a larger amount of unearned money than the members of the last Congress who perpetrated the grab. For the new members to denounce the old members would, therefore, be a clear case of the pot calling the kettle black. In estimating the nature of the bribe, it should be borne in mind that the whole amount of money involved in the "forward-pay" is larger than than that of the "back-pay." Every Congressman has received $625 on the fourth day of every month since the 4th of March, 33 per cent of which is in excess of the former compensation. By the next pay-day, Aug. 4, each Congressman will have received $3,125. Before Congress meets, in December next, nine months' pay will have been drawn, amounting to $5,625. There are in the next Congress 366 members,—292 in the House and 74 in the Senate. There will then have been paid out of the United States Treasury the enormous sum of $2,058,750 for Congressional services not yet rendered. Now the "back-pay" amounted in all to about a million and a half, but the back-pay actually drawn by members of Congress was about $1,165,000. The "forward-pay" amounts, then, to very nearly double the "back-pay," and the bribe already pocketed will reach the sum of $558,800 when Congress meets. Aside from this general fact, there are several incidental features which are even more outrageous. The new law provides that all members shall be paid monthly, except "in case the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be notified that the election of any such holder of a certificate of election will be contested," in which case the money is not to be paid until the member shall be sworn in. There have been a few notifications that seats will be contested, but many seats may be successfully contested when the time comes, though no notification has yet been served. It is probable, therefore, that many men will be paid $5,625 each who are not and never were members of Congress. Another feature of the law is illustrated by the death of James Brooks, member from New York, William Whiting, member from Massachusetts, and Joseph G. Wilson, member from Oregon. All of these gentlemen received their salaries monthly up to the time of their death, though they were not and never can be members of the Forty-third Congress. Why not continue to pay $625 monthly to each of their estates? Their estates will be as much members of Congress as they can be. Money will thus have been paid out for Congressional services to men whose names will never appear on the records of the Forty-third Congress. In the meantime, others will be elected to fill the places vacated by death. These new members, who will be sworn in next December at the opening of the Forty-third Congress, will claim that they have performed all the service for the entire term, and will demand all the pay. Thus, in some cases, the people will pay two men for the services of one. Another notable feature will be noticed in the case of the vacancy caused by Caldwell's resignation. The Governor of Kansas will appoint a successor to hold the place until the Legislature shall elect a Senator. This *ad interim* successor will be in the Senate, perhaps, six weeks, scarcely longer. For this service, he will be entitled to draw pay from the time of Caldwell's resignation, which will amount to abont $6,250, which is very handsome compensation, even according to Senator Carpenter's estimate, for six weeks' Congressional work.

It is by means of these provisions in regard to the "forward-pay" that the next Congress will be bribed to sustain the Salary bill. The $5,625 which each member will have received will probably have been spent. As an Indiana editor, who has been studying the situation, says: "It will just buy a horse and buggy, and put an L on the house." Congressmen will not care to repeal the bill, since that action will require the return of money already spent. Moreover, $625 is a very comfortable little sum of money to receive on the 4th day of every month, and there will be a very general indisposition among Congressmen to give it up voluntarily. Whether this reluctance will be overcome by the unanimous demand of the people remains to be seen.

A SOUTHERN MONOPOLY.

An apt illustration of the progressive and omnivorous character of monopoly is furnished by the Tow-Boat Association at New Orleans. It had an existence before the Rebellion, and, while all other institutions in the same locality succumbed to the terrors of war or the hardships incident to it, this one survived to live and thrive at the cost of New Orleans and of commerce, until it has reached a condition of opulence and power which the people no longer pretend to resist. The three Tow-Boat Companies having consolidated some time since, they hold the shipping community at their mercy. As if the natural obstacles to gaining the sea over the bar at the mouth of the river were not sufficient, this tow-boat monopoly has made the difficulty a basis of its prosperity, and, to that end, practically closes or opens navigation from the river to the sea at its own option. It exercises its own discretion in towing vessels or refusing to tow them, and charges and receives any sum which it sees fit to demand. It controls the river pilotage, for it coolly refuses to tow a vessel which is piloted by a man who is objectionable to it. It owns the only telegraph line running from New Orleans to the Balize, and, as this is private property, it refuses to send any dispatches which are opposed to its own interests. If the Captain of an outgoing vessel finds an unusual depth of water at the mouth of the river, so that vessels may pass through without submitting to the extortion of the tow-boats, he naturally desires to communicate the intelligence to his employers or the agents of his company. The Tow-Boat Company declines to send any such dispatch. The officer in charge of the Government service at the mouth can send dispatches, it is true, for the lines run through the Government reservation, but, if he makes public announcement that there is plenty of water on the bar for vessels to pass, the tow-boat line is sure to contradict it next day, and the depth of the water is so changeable that the people at New Orleans are at a loss what to believe. If there arises anything like a general protest on the part of the steamboat-captains or the shipping community, the Company generally manages to secure the largest vessel on the river in tow and strand it at the bar in such a way as to completely shut off all passage. This brings the shippers and river-men to terms. An instance of the power of this monopoly was furnished not long since by the attempt of an ocean steamer to reach the sea. It was loaded with the most valuable wheat cargo shipped since the War direct to Liverpool. It carried passengers also, and had the promise of a rapid, successful, and profitable voyage. It drew about 19 feet of water, and, arriving at the bar, it was found that the water had a depth of about 18 feet, an unusually large supply. Maj. Howells, in charge of the Government service, gave it as his opinion that the steamer would have no difficulty in pulling through, and the Captain applied to the tow-boats for assistance. They refused, on the ground that they did not tow ocean steamers. It was then decided that the steamer should make the trial without assistance, and there was every reason to believe that it would go through if it kept the main channel. While crossing, however, it met one of the tow-boats with a vessel attached, which forced it on one side so that it stranded. The ocean steamer was completely turned about in the effort to get off, so that it closed up the passage. Then the Tow-Boat Company was willing enough to assist in the effort to draw the steamer. It took twenty-seven days to accomplish this, and the Tow-Boat Company was paid $8,000 for its work. Once off the bar, it was found that the steamer's screw had been damaged, and it became necessary to go back to New Orleans, unship the cargo, and put the steamer on the dry-dock for repair, thus occasioning a loss of many thousand dollars that a monopoly might assert its power.

These circumstances of the great New Orleans monopoly have been detailed for the purpose of showing how completely crushed and cowed a people may be under oppression. It is true that the Louisiana people have to contend with political monopoly at the same time. Their power of resistance has been destroyed by the growth of civil and political oppression. There is no such thing as public opinion in New Orleans to-day. Submission to tax-robberies, to carpet-bagism, to election-frauds, to such infamous assumptions of power as that of Judge Durell, to Gen. Emory's troops, which are called out upon the slightest provocation, to slaughter-house monopolies and tow-boat monopolies, has rendered the people supine. They no longer rise to the dignity or self-respect of a protest. All the abuses that have been heaped upon them are in the nature of monopoly, whether political or private. The owners of property are worse off than those who own nothing. The taxes exceed the income. No difficulty is found in securing a long lease of real estate which ought to be valuable on the condition of paying the taxes. It may be said that the people of the North would not endure such oppression as we have described, and that public sentiment would drive off such a monopoly as that of the tow-boat combination. Perhaps this is true now. But it will not be true if the people of the North continue many more years to submit to the robberies and extortions, political and private, that take the shape of salary-grabs, land-steals, Credit Mobiliers, protection frauds, railroad abuses, and the manifold encroachments upon public rights that are to be recognized everywhere around us. The people of the Northwest have not opened their war against monopoly any too soon to escape the degraded and helpless condition of the people of Louisiana.

The college rowing regatta, which took place at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, has caused an unusual degree of excitement throughout the country, and for this reason a brief resume of the college regattas of past years will be of interest. In 1852, Yale College challenged Harvard and was beaten on Lake Winnepissogee, in New Hampshire. In 1855, Yale was again beaten by Harvard at Springfield. In 1858, the race at Springfield between Yale and Harvard was broken up by the upsetting of the Yale boat and the drowning of the stroke oarsman. In 1859, Harvard, Yale, and Brown entered for a race at Worcester, Mass., and Harvard again won. In 1864, Yale beat Harvard for the first time, and again in 1865. In 1866, Harvard recovered its laurels, and in 1867 and 1869, Harvard also won. In 1870 there was a foul and a dispute, but the race was awarded to Harvard. In 1871, Harvard, Amherst, Bowdoin, and Brown contested, and Amherst won. Last year, Harvard, Yale, Amherst, the Amherst Agricultural, Bowdoin, and Williams took part in the race, which was won by Amherst, Harvard coming in second. This year the above clubs, and also Dartmouth, Columbia, Trinity, Wesleyan, and Cornell participated, and Yale was victorious, her old competitor, Harvard, being third on the list, and Williams at the foot.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Attorney-General of Iowa will be remembered another year in very earnest. As if it was not enough to complacently regard a hole in the State Agricultural College fund, made by Rankin's "abstractedness," of $40,000, the Attorney-General now decides that the common school fund must be a receptacle for any stolen money that the thief may please to bestow upon it.

—The St. Paul *Press* (which is Postmaster) derives this comfort from having its slate all smashed in the Minnesota Republican Convention:

> It is a victory of the people over the politicians. . . . That the popular movement against railroad monopolies should thus triumph over all political combinations, and in spite of the protests of the politicians, is a significant proof of the power and earnestness of the popular sentiment. . . . We are not prepared to say that the popular instinct is not wiser than the sagacity of the politicians. . . . An irresistible popular uprising. . . . The Republican party adopts this popular movement as its own. . . . The Republican party has, therefore, reason to congratulate itself.

—The Minneapolis *Tribune* (which is organ to William D. Washburn) says:

> By means most foul and dishonorable Mr. Washburn was yesterday defeated in the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor. The gross and absurd falsehoods and calumnies of the St. Paul *Dispatch* and Ignatius Donnelly were indorsed by a Republican Convention, aud one of the truest and most worthy Republicans of Minnesota was wickedly sacrificed at the behest of a squad of Republican renegades, who, having abandoned the party when they could no longer rule it, are now devoting their time to the work of defaming the faithful and loyal leaders who have maintained and upheld our party organization while it was being assailed by these faithless creatures who now seem again to be the dictators of our party nominations. For it is not too much to say that the nominations of yesterday, especially that of candidate for Governor, was dictated by the St. Paul *Dispatch* and Ignatius Donnelly.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says of Washburn's defeat:

> Our pleasure at the result is toned down and modified by the consciousness that the political party Mr. Davis represents is too offensive not to require the greatest possible efforts to prevent his election. In accepting his place at the head of the Republican ticket, he renounced nothing. On the contrary, he affirmed his devotion to the ancient dogmas of the party. Democrats may have personal satisfaction in Mr. Davis' triumph over the office-holding ring, but they cannot stultify their principles by aiding to elect him.

—Resolution adopted at Pottsville, Pa.:

> WHEREAS, Reports have been circulated that the labor-reformers would not nominate a ticket this fall; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we will not abandon the field, but will use every legitimate effort to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, believing the labor-reform principles to be best calculated to secure the welfare of the people of our county.

—The people are restive, uneasy, and nervous. There is something wrong. They feel it, and know it. The tyranny of party has brought about a bad state of affairs in the country; and perhaps no State in the North is suffering any worse than Iowa. The produce which her farmers raise cannot be got to market without giving two-thirds of it as a transportation fee. No intelligent man need be told that this is wrong. It is a self-evident fact. There is a question which is more perplexing, and that is, what is the cause of this, and how is it to be remedied? It is evident to just and fair men that the political party under which these evils have grown cannot reform them. These errors are a part of its policy and a part of its corrupt practices, by which it retains its power, so that nothing can be expected from them. A new party or new influences must work the reform.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The cry of railroad patriots is, "Hold still, good public, and let us make a few more millions out of you, and then we will let you go." The only trouble is, the people are beginning to find out what it is that has been hurting them, and they are becoming restive, and doubt the policy of holding still any longer. Won't some politician be good-natured, accommodating, and knavish enough to advise the farmers and business men to keep quiet and suffer themselves to be stript of still more of their epidermis?—*La Crosse (Wis.) Liberal Democrat.*

—We have now fully entered upon the new "irrepressible conflict," in which question is involved the power of the people to control the great railroad highways of the State and nation, and their right to protection from the blighting grasp of these avaricious corporations. For years, the railroad corporations have exerted strong influence over legislation, and many of our wisest and best men have felt no small degree of alarm at their increasing power, and general aggressive attitude. . . . With a strong and almost universal sentiment against the corporations, the people will find means through the Government to cut the lion's claws, and make him "roar as gentle as a sucking dove."—*Princeton (Ill.) Republican.*

—Each day the infamy of the new tariff of Illinois railroads is becoming more apparent. The railroads seem to have determined to place an illiberal and wrong construction upon the law, and thus turn a measure intended to relieve the people into one to oppress them. . . . If these railroads do not soon cease oppressing the people, then the people will recollect that all power is inherent in them, and they will act. Ordinary hogs would be content with the amount already stolen from the people, and these railroads must be.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—It seems remarkable that the difficulties now pending are not at once adjusted between the two conflicting interests by generous concessions. The railroad companies cannot afford to be indifferent to the inevitable results of the present struggle if contested to a conclusion.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Republican.*

—This doctrine of vested rights by corporations against the best interest of society, is as damnable and despicable as its astute inventors, and ought to be frowned down contemptuously by any people who lay claim to honesty. It was conceived in the dark, midwifed in the back room of a corrupt ring, and sprung upon the country through bribery and a corrupt judiciary; it is the doctrine of Holladay's plaything, Senator Hipple, and is advocated by Dolph, who to-day is a standing candidate for the next Republican Governor of Oregon; and it is also the doctrine always advocated by the Devil in order to destroy republicanism on the globe, and perpetuate the worst type of monarchical anarchy.—*Dallas (Oregon) Liberal Republican.*

—We are aware that nearly all the issues for which we, as Republicans, have contended, have been won or conceded to us. We are also aware that a new set of issues, political in their character, have come up since we have met in convention or had an opportunity for consultation. In order that the masses might better be represented, and direct where their approval is absolutely necessary, we have thought it best to double (or nearly so) the number of delegates which we have heretofore had in our County Convention.—*Marshall County (Ill.) Republican Committee's Address.*

—To accomplish the feat of capturing the farmers, the old-liners are passing anti-monopoly resolutions by their conventions, professing great friendship for the farmer, and in some counties in the State the happy idea has been adopted of nominating *Republican Farmers'* tickets. This dodge is "too thin" to deceive anybody who does not want to be deceived, but it is likely it will capture a good many of that class who serve no God but the Republican party, and who fear and worship that party with a devotion which renders them wholly oblivious to their own or their country's interests. . . . . But if the farmers are wise they will avoid all "entangling alliances." They must maintain control of their own movement without reference to either of the old parties. If they are to be a power in the land *they must nominate their own men*, and elect them, without reference to former political affiliation.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—Cannot the farmers better control a new party of their own than one already officered and organized? Is it not better to raise a new regiment of your own than to attempt to recruit up a decimated regiment of the enemy's until you have the majority? Of course it is. Suppose it does take the party machinery that the old organizations do, is it not better to make new machinery, adapted to insuring right and justice, instead of attempting to remodel old machinery which was made to enrich officers and rob the people?—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—There is a place for another party besides the Republican. Indeed, there is a necessity for such a party if the American people mean to preserve any political liberty. We don't say that the Democratic party is the party to fill this place. On the contrary, the Democratic party has proved itself to be incompetent to grasp and handle the principles and policies of government which the party in power made it a necessity for the party of the people to adopt and wield for the protection and security of their rights. The Democratic party has not put itself in antagonism to the Republican party on the leading measures of that party,—on the tariff, on the bank system, on the payment of the national debt; but, on the contrary, has acquiesced in the policy of the Republican party on these measures. It is, therefore, no longer the party to take issue with the party in power and lead the people to a victory for popular rights.—*Dubuque Telegraph (D. A. Mahony).*

—It is objected to the Grangers that they are attempting to secure class-legislation in their own favor, but this is a total misrepresentation of their aims. For the last twelve years we have had class-legislation in favor of manufacturers and railroad companies, and what the Grangers now propose is to abolish this kind of law-making, and to secure for themselves and all the rest of the world an *equal* chance in the struggle for wealth.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—It is impossible for Northern people to understand the terrible corruption at the South, which is still kept alive by a careless or designed use of the patronage and political influence at Washington. We have organized society at the South upside down. Ignorance and crime override intelligence and decency. The great educational, financial, commercial, charitable, and political interests of the State are entrusted to common field hands of the South and unprincipled adventurers from the North! Can you wonder that these people desire to free themselves of this tyranny and corruption? Such a state of things is contrary to Nature, God's laws, and all the teachings and the wisdom of mankind. Such Governments are the most grotesque travesties; they command no respect from black or white; they are a scandalous disgrace to them and to us. And does it help us of the North in any way to have a lot of men, the natural product of this condition of things, sent into the halls of Congress to legislate for us, there to become the tools of bad men, and ready to combine with vicious elements from the North and West? It certainly is of some consequence to us that the twenty-four Senators or eighty or more Representatives from the South should be clean and intelligent men. We can have them reasonably so if we desire; but not by sustaining the present state of things.—*Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.*

THE DANA CASE.

Judge Blatchford's Decision.

From the New York Sun, July 17.

Judge Blatchford—Has counsel anything further to say?

Mr. Bartlett—My learned associate, Judge Shipman, will present more at length the questions on which I have lightly touched. I have skimmed the mountain tops. He will descend into the depths of the valleys and bring up some further truths.

Ex-Judge Shipman sat still.

Judge Blatchford—Has the District-Attorney anything more to present?

Mr. Bliss—Our case is closed, your Honor.

Judge Blatchford in his decision sustained Mr. Bartlett in all his points. He said: "I am entirely satisfied that I cannot grant this warrant. The act of Congress creating this court is utterly void and unconstitutional [applause], and therefore I decline to grant it."

Mr. Bliss (with a pallid smile)—Will your Honor allow me—

Judge Blatchford—I don't think you can change my opinion. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution of the United States expressly states that the trial for all crimes shall be by jury. It is impossible to get over that clause. It is entirely clear in this case, as I understand it, that this application for a warrant to the Commissioner is based solely on this information filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, this information being the sole evidence that the Commissioner had before him.

Mr. Bliss (in a cold perspiration)—The complaint that I handed your Honor—

Judge Blatchford—But in the complaint it is stated that if tried he is to be tried in the Police Court.

Mr. Bliss—We admit it. If the warrant be issued he would be tried in the Police Court.

Mr. Bliss (hastily seizing three law books)—I can show your Honor that the courts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and California have held that a provision establishing a Police Court of this kind is constitutional, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Shaw giving the opinion, goes liberally into the question, and held that where the right of trial by jury was secured finally, that was all the Constitution required. It has been decided in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on an elaborate argument, that this precise act is constitutional.

Judge Blatchford—It cannot be possible.

Mr. Bartlett—It is not possible.

Judge Blatchford—It violates the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States. [Prolonged applause.] There must be no demonstration in court.

Ex-Juge Shipman—Judge Shaw, of Massachusetts, may have affirmed the jurisdiction of the Magistrates over drunkenness and petty offences, where you leave free and unfettered the right of appeal. As it was, the case was decided by a divided Court. The provision in the Massachusetts State Constitution may be similar to the Sixth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, but is not similar to the clause in the original article which has been quoted.

Judge Blatchford—I refer to the clause in the original Constitution. Even assuming that the clause refers only to cases which had before been tried by jury, it is well known that libels have always been tried by jury. Therefore, as far as I understand, it is impossible, unless I override the Constitution of the United States, and violate my oath of office, to grant the warrant asked for in this case.

I don't mean to say that this Court at Washington may not be competent to try small assaults and batteries, and petty larcenies. We know that from time immemorial there have been such Courts as Special Sessions, and I know myself what a relief it would be to the Courts of the United States if they were not compelled to try everything, no matter how small, by jury. But every effort to introduce some system for our relief has been met by this insurmountable barrier of the Constitution—this clause of the Constitution. Therefore we cannot have trial by Special Sessions.

In this case, as I understand it, it is perfectly clear that it is to be tried in the first case without a jury. The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted in the first instance by a jury. That seems to me to be the sound high ground on which to put this case.

But another view is that the Judicial act of 1789 provides that an accused person shall be committed for trial in the district which by this act has cognizance of the offense. Congress has half a dozen times wiped out the original court in the District of Columbia, and in fact when the act of 1789 was passed there was no court in the District of Columbia. I do not think that any warrant whatever could be issued under the statute to send a person to any other district than the courts established by this act.

Mr. Bliss (with a flickering smile)—I call your Honor's attention to the case of Bloomgart, who was sent to a district established seventeen years after the passage of that act, and to the case of a person sent to Michigan by Judge Benedict—a district not established for forty years after. Judge Wirt and Taney have both given opinions against what you lay down.

Judge Blatchford—Read them.

Mr. Bliss (smiling hastily)—Wirt says that you can remand to the District of Columbia, and Taney gave a similar opinion.

Ex-Judge Shipman—Those decisions were founded on the peculiar legislation of Congress in regard to the District.

Mr. Bartlett—I construe the opinion of Taney to be directly opposite of what Mr. Bliss has said, and entirely in accordance with your Honor's views.

Judge Blatchford—I was going to say that I decline to grant the warrant on the ground that this Court has no right to remand for trial for any offense other than by jury. On that ground alone—

Mr. Bliss (smiling)—Of course we bow to your opinion. But I would say that Chief Justice Taney expresses a different opinion in the case of a person remanded to the District of Columbia charged with assault on the President of the United States—

Mr. Bartlett—And he was discharged by the Chief Justice.

Judge Blatchford—The first ground is the high ground that goes to the bottom of the whole matter. I make the decision solely with reference to the fact that it is a crime of libel, which always has been a crime triable by a jury, and there is nothing before the Court which suggests that the case would be tried anywhere else than in the Police Court.

Mr. Bliss—We are bound to admit that it would be tried there.

Judge Blatchford—There is another court in Washington that can try the indictment.

Ex-Judge Shipman—There is not. The trouble is that the act organizing the Police Court repeals preceding acts, but could not repeal the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Blatchford—I regret that the Court had not the benefit of an argument from the other learned counsel representing the defense. I felt bound to give this decision without further examining or writing an opinion, as the proposition of the counsel who did argue seemed so plain that no consideration or study could bring me to another conclusion.

After the prolonged and oft-repeated applause with which Judge Blatchford's decision was greeted had subsided, and the Court had adjourned, a number of wealthy gentlemen from Washington who had suffered from the rapacity of the Ring in that city gathered around Mr. Dana and thanked him for his exposures of the public plunderers of the District of Columbia. They rejoiced in Judge Blatchford's decision, as they said the only hope which the people of the District have of shaking off the grasp of the Ring is the fearless exposures of their corrupt practices by independent journals like the *Sun.*

VIGILANTES.

The Citizens of New London, Wis., Organize a Committee and Compel Two Burglars to Confess Their Crimes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 18.—The two men who committed the burglaries at New London, an account of which has appeared in these dispatches, were captured by the Sheriff of Shawano County on Wednesday, and taken to New London, where an examination was had. Part of the stolen property was found in their possession, but beyond this there was no evidence bearing on the subject. Enough was elicited, however, to convince the citizens of the village that these were the men who perpetrated the burglaries, and they resolved to take summary measures to extort a confession. As the Sheriff was conveying the prisoners from the court-room, he was surrounded by a party of disguised citizens and the prisoners taken from him. The latter were hurried into a wagon and driven hastily to the woods, and a rope placed around their necks. They were then informed that unless they confessed they would be hung up. At first they held out, but, seeing that their captors were in no mood for fooling, and after a few jerks on the rope, they acknowledged that they committed burglaries, not those at New London, but at Wapacca and at other places, and told where part of the proceeds of their nocturnal visits could be found. They were then returned to the Sheriff, and now await their trial in the Wapacca County jail.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, and Gold Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There is no special feature in the money or grain markets.

STOCKS.

In the stock market a vigorous fight was made to depress Western Union and Erie, which was successful, the former falling ⅜, and Erie to 58⅛ from 59¼. Maturing debts and an empty Treasury continue to depress Pacific Mail, which sold as low as 37⅝. St. Paul lost ⅛, and only Northwestern and New York Central held their own, while there was a slight advance in Union Pacific, Wabash, Rock Island, and Ohio & Mississippi.

GOLD.

The continued heavy shipments of gold creates agitation among the shorts, of whom there are many.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

A Household Broken Up by "Spiritual Communications"—A Sad State of Affairs.

AURORA, Ill., July 18.—Ex-Ald. O. N. Shedd, of Aurora, well and favorably known throughout this section, was sued some time since by his wife for a divorce. Mr. Shedd in turn summoned his wife to appear at Geneva, in the early part of this week, to answer to the charge of insanity, and thereupon collected a large number of witnesses to prove that Mrs. Shedd was insane; and Mrs. Shedd has been in attendance at the Geneva court with a small army of witnesses to prove that Mr. Shedd is a rascal, from whom she ought to have a divorce. After a week's trial of the matter the jury last night failed to agree. Mr. Shedd's attorneys, A. G. McDole and R. A. Searles have added lawyer A. M. Harrington, of Geneva, to their number; have summoned a large force of additional witnesses, and will proceed to try the case before a new jury. The second trial will probably continue through next week. Whether Mrs. Shedd is insane or not, the writer of this is unable to state. Public opinion, however, is very strong in favor of the husband. The facts revealed by the testimony were that Mrs. Shedd is a spiritualist, who places great reliance upon the "spirit communications" that purport to come through a Mrs. Messenger. These "spirit communications" have revealed the fact to Mrs. Shedd that Mr. Shedd is not what he ought to be, and hence the application for a divorce. It is admitted on all hands that if there was no Mrs. Messenger, with her "spirit" influence, there would be no trouble in Mr. Shedd's family. Through this same Mrs. Messenger, and her same "spirit communications," Mrs. Shedd commenced an onslaught on her husband's character some years since, for which she was adjudged insane, and placed in the asylum at Jacksonville. The present case is but a repetition of that in this family a few years ago. The whole matter is a most unfortunate affair, the general regret being that it should occur in such a worthy family as that of Mr. O. N. Shedd.

Alleged Wife Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 18.—Frank Masina was on yesterday brought before Justice Harvey for examination on the charge of murdering his wife two months since. The evidence does not differ materially from that taken by the Coroner's jury, but is not yet finished. Masina's brother-in-law is said to be prosecuting the case, having come from Bohemia especially for that purpose.

THE CROPS.

Additional Reports from Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois.

Grains of All Kinds Generally Promise Favorably.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

AMES, July 18.—Spring wheat and oats good. Corn and barley an average. Rye, none sown.

NEVADA, July 18.—Corn—Large amount planted. Prospects poor for over half a crop. Other grains, three-quarters crop.

COLO, July 18.—Small grain is good and in good condition. The corn crop looks very well, and will be about two-thirds of a crop.

STATE CENTRE, July 18.—Prospects for all kinds of grain never were better. Corn is small, but a good stand. There will be a good crop with a favorable fall.

MARSHALL, July 18.—Wheat—Fair prospects. Some pieces badly blighted. Oats—Small crop; few sown. Rye—Very little raised here. Barley—Conflicting reports; some pieces not worth cutting. Corn looks well considering the spring.

QUARRY, July 18.—The prospect for small grain is good. Never better.

MONTANA, July 18.—Crops of all kinds good. Wheat is being damaged some with blight. Think it will be nearly an average crop. Oats and barley are looking first rate.

TAMA, July 18.—Everything bids fair for a heavy crop of small grain. Corn fair.

CHELSEA, July 18.—Wheat—The earliest sown has the heaviest straw, but is very badly scabbed. Late sown is some better. Yield 10 or 12 bushels per acre. Oats heavy. Barley good. Corn the same.

BELLE PLAINE, July 18.—Small grain reported good. Corn prospects favorable.

BLAIRSTOWN, July 18.—Wheat stands heavy, and is well headed, but storms have beat down and badly damaged many pieces. Barley and oats also damaged by storm. Corn is splendid.

NORWAY, July 18.—Corn crop good. Wheat blighted considerably by the hot winds of the last few days. Other grain a fair crop.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 18.—Crops generally fair. Some localities injured by late hail storms.

BERTRAM, July 18.—Wheat rusting badly. Oats and other small grain looking well.

MT. VERNON, July 18.—Crops look good. Prospect of a fair yield.

LISBON, July 18.—Crops of grain promise well. Harvesting begun. Corn promises well.

MECHANICSVILLE, July 18.—The condition of small grain is of the best; perhaps a little late. Corn also good, and also oats.

STANWOOD, July 18.—Barley medium. Wheat good, with slight appearance of rust. Oats good. Corn fair. Hay never better; mostly harvested.

CLARENCE, July 18.—Wheat looks well, but blighting badly; will not get over half a crop. Barley blighted; hardly worth cutting. Oats good. Corn fair but backward.

LONDON, July 18.—Wheat crop fair. Oats middling. Barley good. Prospects for corn are good.

WHEATLAND, July 18.—Wheat and oats good. Barley poor. Fair prospect for corn.

DE WITT, July 18.—There will be about an average crop of wheat. Below an average of barley. About an average of corn. The quality of the barley will be poor; none better than inspected. Late wheat is blighted some.

LOW MOOR, July 18.—All small grain good; large crops. Corn looks well, but is late.

MOINGONA, July 18.—Small grain looking finely. Corn a fair crop.

BOONE, July 18.—All small grain looking well, and I should think would yield fully an average crop. Grass was never better. Think there is not the usual breadth of corn planted in this vicinity, and on the lower grounds it is very thin and weedy. On the higher grounds it is looking splendidly, and, if the frost holds off reasonably well, I think the crop will be nearly the usual average.

OGDEN, July 18.—Small grain and corn looking well; probably an average crop of all kinds.

GRAND JUNCTION, July 18.—Crops of all kinds reported in fair state. Barley nearly all cut.

JEFFERSON, July 18.—Wheat is reported as damaged some with blight, but on the average is far better than last season. Oats and barley heavy; harvest already begun. The corn crop is fully up to the average for the time of year.

SCRANTON, July 18.—Considerable complaint is made about scab on the wheat, though some fields look well. Other crops look well.

GLIDDEN, July 18.—Wheat damaged greatly. Corn good.

CARROLL, July 18.—Small grain looking fairly. Corn a fair crop.

ARCADIA, July 18.—Small grain of all kinds good. Corn good.

WESTSIDE, July 18.—Small grain, except wheat, good. Wheat blighted some. Harvest just commenced. Corn looking well.

VAIL, July 18.—Small grain good. Corn only fair.

DENISON, July 18.—Small grain of all kinds looking well. Corn about medium.

DOWVILLE, July 18.—Small grain in very good condition. Corn looks well.

DUNLAP, July 18.—Grain crop fair. Corn very good.

WOODBINE, July 18.—Wheat looking good, blighted a little. Corn looks splendid.

LOGAN, July 18.—Wheat, 22 bushels per acre. Oats, a full crop. Corn never was better.

MISSOURI VALLEY, July 18.—Small grain is being injured badly by heavy showers and wind. Corn is doing splendid.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 18.—Grain looks rusty in some localities. Corn fair.

ONSLOW, July 18.—Prospects in this vicinity for the wheat and oats crop never better. Corn crop backward. Farmers claim that with good weather fields will produce their usual quantity.

MONMOUTH, July 18.—Wheat and oats, good usual average; will be ready for harvest next week. Corn never better; good stand in this vicinity.

MAQUOKETA, July 18.—Wheat promising a good crop; better than last year. Oats a good deal blown down. Barley fair. Corn good, but thin on the ground. Farmers say the crops are promising an average.

DELMAR, July 18.—Barley is now ripe; good. Wheat is somewhat blighted. Oats and rye injured by wind and rain. Corn is doing well and promises nearly an average yield.

CHARLOTTE, July 18.—Small grain is promising a number one crop, and corn is doing splendidly.

BRYANT, July 18.—Wheat—expect small crop. Oats look bad. Barley not very good. Corn looking good.

LYONS, July 18.—Have not heard any complaint of injury or damage to small grain or corn in this vicinity, and think the crop will be an average one.

CENTRAL JUNCTION, July 18.—The prospects are good for a heavy crop of small grain. [illegible] in a fine condition.

ILLINOIS.

OSWEGO, Kendall Co., Ill., July 18.—The heaviest hail-storm that has visited [illegible] County for many years passed over [illegible] this county day before yesterday. In [illegible] the corn and small grains were completely prostrated by the hailstones.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—The weather [illegible] moderated yesterday, to the great relief of our people. The thermometer stands at [illegible] to-day, with a cool wind. The farmers are harvesting their rye and winter wheat, which produces rather a light crop. Barley and spring wheat promise an abundant yield, and will be ready for the sickle in a fortnight.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—Crop reports from McCloud County, about the centre of Minnesota, say the wheat in that region will be ready to cut in a week. Reports from several sections say that the wheat harvest this year will be from one to two weeks earlier than last year, owing to the splendid growing weather which has prevailed. Minnesota has never had a more favorable season for wheat. The coming crop is estimated all the way from [illegible] to 15,000,000 bushels larger than that of last year.

Educational.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The late Board of Education was in session to-day for the examination of teachers' certificates issued by County Boards, thirty-three in number. The Board appointed as visitors to the State Normal School at Terre Haute for the ensuing year [illegible] Bateman, Illinois, Superintendent Public Instruction; Hamilton McRae, [illegible] Superintendent of Public Schools [illegible] Thompson, Bloomington, Ind., Professor of Military Tactics State University. Adjourned [illegible] Monday evening.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

Another Serious Imbroglio in the Police Department.

Disgraceful Row Between Sheridan and Washburn.

A Conflict of Authority Which Leads to High Words and Almost to Blows.

The Commissioner Rushes to the Mayor and Demands the Superintendent's Head,

And Is Advised to Proceed in the Business According to Law.

He then Insults Mr. Medill, and Is Ordered from the Latter's Office.

Rumored Resignation of Mr. Mason, President of the Board.

The fall elections are approaching; hence the demagogues begin to advertise themselves before the people, "before my 40,000 constituents, sir." When the demagogue merely pays for beer by the keg and fires off a collected mass of idiotic gabble to the half-drunken crowd who drink at his expense, nobody is very much the worse. The saloon-keeper makes his money; the demagogue pays it, and the wives and families of the "constituency" are in just so much. But, when the demagogue holds a high and responsible position, he cannot very well buy liquor and harangue the mob. Hence he must resort to strategy. Being a Commissioner of Police, he must raise a disturbance in that department, and the more damage he does to the cause of sobriety and good order, the better pleased is he.

Polly Eccles remarks, as an apology for her disgusting parent, "Father's a very clever man, if you only give him scope enough." It is in the same apologetic spirit that a staunch supporter of Commissioner Mark Sheridan says: "I tell you that Mark has a rare faculty for disorganizing." This may not be very high praise, it is true; and it is equally correct, according to Mr. Sheridan's creed, that the first disorganizer was vigorously thrust by the right hand of Omnipotence from the celestial realms he disgraced; all of which may be found recorded in very respectable blank verse published some years ago under the title of "Paradise Lost."

The gentleman with the wonderful "faculty for disorganizing," Mr. Mark Sheridan to-wit, is now writhing under a lashing of the most excruciating description. When Mr. Mark Sheridan ran for Police Commissioner, ex-Capt. Michael Hickey ran against him. Hence Mr. Sheridan ran ahead of his ticket. No wonder, therefore, that, when ex-Capt. Michael Hickey resigned, Mr. Mark Sheridan said, "The city has lost a valuable officer." He really meant, "Mr. Mark Sheridan has been deprived of the valuable assistance of his henchman." Mark was still writhing on the day following Hickey's "resignation." He writhes yet, and, in his agony, stings himself to greater suffering. He became maddened with mortification, and, in spite of the advice of his friends, boiled over yesterday. It was a *faux pas* on his part. He certainly acted like a bull in fly-time inspecting a scarlet shirt. He was itching with a prurigo vindex to get at Washburn, because Washburn got at Hickey.

It has been Mr. Sheridan's cry heretofore that his colleagues in the Board have never shown him ordinary courtesy; that they have snubbed him, and worked against him. Hence he has disorganized. When Mr. Carlile Mason and Col. Levi P. Wright were appointed to take the places of Messrs. Reno and Klokke, it became evident that no bullying, scheming or sleight-of-hand would turn these gentlemen from the course they were pursuing to squabble over private difficulties. They had one interest,—the city's; they were forewarned, and were never surprised by the wily Mr. Sheridan. Every citizen who knows either Col. Wright or Mr. Mason, will learn without suprise that on their appointment they took Mr. Sheridan by the hand, in a cordial, manly sort of way. Mr. Mason told him, "Mr. Sheridan, we are three Commissioners, with one purpose in view, I hope,—to act for the best interests of the city. We are two to one against you. Act with us; give us the benefit of your experience, intelligence, and sagacity, and we will work with effect. Otherwise, you know what will happen. In the bickerings and quarreling which will ensue the city will suffer, the police-force sink still lower, and our time be spent uselessly. Be a man, Mr. Sheridan, and you will find us recognize you as such."

Mr. Sheridan responded that nobody had ever taken the trouble to speak to him in that manly spirit before, and heartily pledged himself to unite with them, whenever they acted in good faith.

How Mr. Sheridan kept his promise, everybody knows. The final illustration was made yesterday in a scene as disgraceful as could possibly be imagined.

It appears that about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a young girl came over to Sergeant Hood's station, in Bridgeport, Fourth Precinct, and stated that her father was engaged in the congenial task of pounding her mother. She demanded the interference of the police. Officer Trainor was detailed to attend to the matter, and was conducted by the child to the house. He there saw the mother, and inquired for her assailant. The woman pointed to a man on the other side of the street. The officer crossed over and asked the man what the trouble was, when that sly personage suggested that they go back to his house. The officer, who at this time had no intention of arresting the men, complied with the request. As soon as the wife-beater was in his own house, he ordered the policeman out of the house, as the latter had no warrant. The victim of his wife-hammering instincts, concluding that the policeman's errand was one of vengeance, insisted that he arrest her husband. The officer told her that he would have to take her also and detain her as a witness. The woman consenting, the officer carried off both man and wife, the former resisting, and with bluster and blows endeavoring to terrify the policeman. The case came up in the Police Court, and was continued. Meanwhile the prisoner, understanding that he was a constituent, and hence had a claim upon Commissioner Sheridan, reported the matter to him. Forthwith, and without giving a word of advice to the proper authorities, Mr. Sheridan suspended the officer.

Down came Sergeant Hood and Capt. Buckley to headquarters, with Officer Trainor and that bereaved policeman's star. They sought out Mr. Washburn, and inquired what his orders were. They were authorized to receive orders from nobody but the Superintendent, hence they were in doubt.

Mr. Washburn inquired into the circumstances, and, learning the particulars, looked at the law to see whether a Commissioner had the power to suspend without making charges, or whether he would be justified, as Superintendent, in giving the order of suspension without those necessary lines. It was a dilemma, but required a prompt decision. So far as he could discover, his office did not confer on him the power to suspend without charges; and supposing that Mr. Sheridan would concur in his action when the matter was explained to him, told the Captain not to demand the official's star until the charges had been preferred. This rational order was obeyed.

The Board of Police met shortly afterwards, Commissioners Wright and Mason alone being present. A few minutes later Commissioner Sheridan came in, bringing with him the affidavit of the wife-beater, and began to narrate the fearful maltreatment that Officer Trainor had been guilty of.

Mr. Washburn, supposing that the Board would indorse his action, stated that he had given Trainor back his star.

Mr. Sheridan said his doing so was a direct insult.

Mr. Washburn sought to explain why he had done so, and assured the Commissioner that no insult had been intended.

Mr. Sheridan saw that the opportunity for vengeance had arrived, just as he saw it a few months ago. "It is a premeditated insult, sir," said he, and looked the most unutterable things. He counted correctly. He knew that Mr. Washburn's temper would not brook a snub of that kind, and hoped to entrap him into an offensive remark. His success was measured.

Washburn retorted that if he insisted on regarding it as an insult, he was welcome to it.

Mr. Sheridan probed still further. He said Washburn knew that he (Sheridan) was in the building at the time of Buckley's reporting to him, and it was a direct insult. He accused Wasburn of neglecting his duty half the time; said he was never in his office when wanted; and so provoked the Chief that he told Sheridan if he made such assertions as that he was a liar!

"Got him this time, sure," was the evident meaning of the smile that illumined Mark Sheridan's countenance. He continued to goad the Chief with epithets, speaking as Commissioners Wright and Mason declared, "in a shameful way," to Mr. Washburn, who picked up an inkstand, and then put it down again, the thought occurring to him that it would be an undignified proceeding.

The discussion that followed this exchange of pleasantries between the Chief and the three Commissioners, it is needless to give. Messrs. Mason and Wright gave Mr. Washburn their full support, and Sheridan grew louder and more objectionable. Finally he jumped up, affidavit in hand, and started for the Mayor's office to demand Washburn's suspension, on the ground that he was abusive. Messrs. Wright, Mason, and Washburn followed, and Corporation Counsel Tuley and the reporters completed the group.

The outlines of Mr. Sheridan's version of the story were given to the Mayor by the rubicund Commissioner, who had lost control of himself, and spoke with unusual bitterness and malignity for so benign a person. The Mayor signaled the party to sit down, and, taking the affidavit from Mr. Sheridan, looked it over attentively.

Mr. Sheridan then renewed his demand to have Mr. Washburn suspended, and again stated his reasons. Mr. Washburn had been abusive, called him "a liar," and other names he would not befoul himself by repeating. He had furthermore attempted to assault him with an inkstand. "In consequence of this," said he, "I demand of you, as Chief Magistrate, his suspension during the pendency of the charges I make against him."

Mayor Medill—Upon a mere statement of this kind I cannot take cognizance of the matter.

Mr. Sheridan then handed the wife-beater's affidavit to the Mayor, who returned it to Mr. Mason, President of the Board.

Mr. Sheridan—Mr. Medill, I ask you to suspend this officer (Trainor).

The Mayor—That is a question entirely for the Board; that is the reason I handed the paper to Mr. Mason.

Mr. Sheridan—After the abusive and ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Washburn, I can have no official connection with him. I therefore demand that you suspend him.

The Mayor—You will have to make out your charges in the form the law requires.

Mr. Sheridan—I can't do business with that man. I now suspend that man from office.

The Mayor again assured the Commissioner that he could take no step until the necessary charges were written out.

Mr. Sheridan—What steps do you expect me to take to make recalcitrant officers obey the Board?

The Mayor regarded Mr. Sheridan in a wondering sort of way, as one would gaze curiously at hitherto unseen species of beetle.

Mr. Sheridan, after a little private wrangle with Mr. Mason, said: "Now, Mayor, if you will tell me what to do——. In consequence of the gross abuse I have received, I feel somewhat tremulous, and will ask one of the reporters to write out my statement and will present it."

The Mayor—Your proper course will be to sit down and write out your charges.

Mr. Sheridan—His conduct has been flagrantly abusive, and I demand that it be investigated.

The Mayor—I will do my duty, whatever happens, Mr. Sheridan.

Another dispute arose between Mr. Mason and Mr. Sheridan, who had now warmed himself up to a consuming pitch of excitement. Presently he turned round to the Mayor, and, raising his voice, cried out: "Mark Sheridan stands alone in the City Government, and everything is done to make him ridiculous. From the lips of my associates, from the tongues of my subordinates, in the daily journals, paragraphs written in this office, and dictated by the Executive himself, ——"

The Mayor—"If you come here to insult me, Mr. Sheridan, I don't want to hear anything more from you. You are throwing out imputations against the Chief Magistrate of the city, sir," he added sternly, as Sheridan began to "protest" with uplifted hand, "and I don't want to hear any more of it; do you understand me, sir?"

Mr. Sheridan—"I am pretty well understood by the public, and am ready to stand by the decision of the people, and I prefer charges against Mr. Washburn."

The Mayor—"I suppose you will prefer charges against me?"

Mr. Sheridan, (pompously)—"If it becomes my duty to do so, I shall not hesitate in any case."

The Mayor—I have hesitated in doing my duty, Mr. Sheridan [looking very significantly at the Commissioner]. *You* know what my duty was, long ago, Mr. Sheridan. I know that you are a very provocative man, from the tenor of your remarks to me just now.

Mr. Sheridan assured the Mayor that he meant no insult; if he had offended the Mayor by anything he had said he would apologize. The Mayor did not want any apology, and the party retired.

Everybody but Mr. Tuley having departed, Mr. Washburn returned and told the Mayor that he had not denied anything Mr. Sheridan had said, having reserved his statement for the proper occasion. The Mayor told him that was right, and then the reporters wandered round to headquarters.

Mr. Sheridan sat down to write out his charges, but his hand shook so violently he was compelled to postpone their composition.

A reporter asked him what he meant by the Mayor dictating paragraphs against him. He said that Mr. Medill had dictated to David A. Blakely an article published in the *Evening Post*, at the time of the Reno-Klokke fight.

At headquarters nothing unusual appeared to have happened. Everything went on quietly. But there will doubtless be a row to-day.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. MASON.

It is understood that Mr. Carlile Mason, the President of the Board, has resigned, or will tender his resignation to the Mayor to-day. In any event he would not remain a Police Commissioner until fall, as it is his intention to leave for Europe before the close of the hot weather. The unseemly row of yesterday doubtless precipitated matters, and brought about his withdrawal from the Board before he was fully prepared. He has had a great many difficulties to contend against while a member of it, but nevertheless he has been one of the most faithful and efficient officers the city has ever had. His equal in transacting business pertaining to the Fire Department, such as the purchase of apparatus, cannot well be found. The Mayor will probably nominate Col. R. P. Derrickson to fill the vacancy.

Mr. G. W. Haywood, of Springfield, Vt., wants a position as teacher, being compelled to leave his present place for a change of climate. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and filled responsible positions in the Perry Street Grammar School, Davenport, Iowa, and in the Albany Free Academy, where he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Latin. Among his references are Gen. Leake, President School Board, Davenport, Iowa; J. E. Bradley, Principal Albany Free Academy; R. O. Linxley, Principal Franklin School, Topsham, Me.; and Bennett & Sherburne and Calvin D'Wolf, Chicago.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all Far West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, July 20, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Trade Your Piano

at Reid's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets. Old pianos will be taken as part payment for new ones, balance being paid in monthly installments, from $15 to $50. New seven-octave rosewood pianos furnished at prices from $300 to $1,000. Everyone invited to call and see, whether wishing to buy or not.

Just Arrived.

A unique and beautiful variety of the new styles in frosted silver and Roman gold ear-knobs have just been received at Roddin & Hamilton's, No. 99 State street, corner of Washington. Call and see them.

Railroad Notice.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, having established an office of the Company at No. 77 South Clark street, Chicago, all persons having business with said Company can apply as above. W. E. Webb, General Agent.

THE FREIGHT-TARIFFS.

Perplexities Accompanying Their Operation and Application.

Discomforts Growing Out of the Special Rate Concession.

The Rock Island Road Moving to Recover Its Peoria and Rock Island Trade.

Effect of the New Law on Live-Stock Shipments.

Interviews with Mr. John B. Sherman and Hon. S. P. Hopkins.

The tribulations of the General Freight Agents are accumulating. The annoyances incident to the preparation of the July tariffs were slight compared with the perplexities accompanying their operation and application. These trials are increasing daily, rendering the office of General Freight Agent no longer fat, easy and desirable.

THE RULING OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS made it possible for the Freight Agents to give special rates. Abstractly viewed, it was an acceptable concession, but it is proving to be a source of greater discomfort than was Job's sorest boil. An influential shipper asks for a special rate on one hundred car loads of wheat from Ottawa to Chicago. If it is given him, and another Ottawa shipper, or one nearer Chicago, should send over the road the same quantity of grain, and the regular rate be exacted therefor—which would be higher than the special—the Railroad Company is liable to

THE PENALTY OF $5,000

for infraction of the law. To render the Company liable, it is not necessary that it shall refuse equally advantageous rates to shippers of like quantities. The law says it shall not "charge" or "receive the prohibited rate." So that the Companies are compelled to play the detective's part over their own and their agents' actions. Scores of applications for special rates on car load lots of freight are being daily received; but, if allowed, care has to be taken that every other shipper of the same class of freight is given equal advantages. It is, therefore, somewhat dangerous

TO GRANT SPECIAL RATES

on such freight as wheat or coal. In the case of goods peculiar to one shipper, this danger is avoided. The result is, the freight agents, before giving a special rate, have to be quite sure they know every man who will ship the same kind of freight. The threatenings of the law make the agents timorous in granting concessions. Already

THEY HAVE COME TO GRIEF.

The tariffs are to be reduced. The Rock Island Company is the prime mover. Its officers are unwilling any longer to endure the loss of all the business at Peoria and Rock Island. Under existing regulations, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads, being short lines to the East, and having low through rates from Indiana to New York, are taking all the business from Peoria. From Rock Island the Chicago Company is also totally excluded. Now that they have made

A STRIKE FOR THE BUSINESS,

the rates on wheat are to be reduced 4 cents or 5 cents, and on corn 3 cents. This will necessitate a gradual reduction of the intermediate station rates. It implies a still more serious result. The Western Union Railroad, running from Racine into Rock Island, will go down to an equally low figure, and carry off its share of the business. This will necessitate a reduction of the rates at Fulton, where it crosses the Northwestern Railway, and down must go that Company's rates, which will have a downward tendency on the Illinois Central at Dixon, the junction point. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will also be forced into the self-protecting reduction. Thus, it will be seen, a lively time among the freight agents may be looked for during the "dog days."

THE RECENT CONSULTATIONS

at the Grand Pacific Hotel, regarding Utah and California rates, have resulted in an unsatisfactory agreement and some changes in the classification. The Pacific lines are arbitrary and tyrannical. In the Salt Lake business, the Union Pacific Railroad carries 1,030 miles. To this they add 500 miles, making 2,045 miles. They then allow the lines running from Chicago and St. Louis to Council Bluffs one-third, in a division, on settlement. The distance between Chicago and the Missouri River being about 500 miles, it will be seen that the Pacific Railroad arbitrarily adds that much to its naturally large mileage, and claims that it is fully entitled to the additional 500 miles on account of the exceptional character and route of its road. The Central Pacific pursues exactly the same policy regarding California business. This course may seem

DECIDEDLY HOGGISH,

but the Chicago lines cannot help themselves. It is possible that the division allowed them will yield a lesser rate for the mileage run in Illinois than the local rate charged within the State; but the companies must either take what they can get or go entirely without, which would be no particular gain to the farmer nor to any other complainant against the corporations. The rate on tea is 5 cents per pound, gold, from Yokohama, Japan, to New York. This rate is made in Yokohama. The rulings of our cosmopolitan Commissioners have not yet reached Japan. Shall the trade of China, Japan, and India be restricted and regulated from Springfield, Ill.? The railroad companies think not. At any rate, the contracts for the Pacific trade were made a considerable time since, and, as it is a source of great profit as well as of national pride, it is not likely to be interrupted until some competent authority has decreed that the commerce of two worlds shall be regulated from the Illinois State-House.

EFFECT ON THE CATTLE TRADE.

The new Railroad law will, without doubt, seriously injure the cattle trade of Chicago, and, although its effect is not yet apparent in diminished receipts, it has prevented the shipment here of many hundreds of cattle already. Commission men at the Stock Yards daily receive dispatches from former customers in the country, who say they intended to forward five, ten, or fifteen car loads of stock, but have been obliged to let them go East on account of lower freights. The natural increase of cattle alone keeps up the receipts at the yards; without the enormous advance in rates from competing points on the railroad lines, there would be several thousand more arrivals a week. To show that the assertion made in the first sentence is true, the following dispatch from Jacksonville, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is subjoined:

JACKSONVILLE, July 17.—The citizens of Morgan County are beginning to discover that the new Railroad law works serious injury to their interests. This is the greatest stock-raising county in the State, and farmers have heretofore enjoyed the benefit of competition to Chicago. The old rate for stock was $25 a car to Chicago, but under the new law it is $37.74. The result is a falling off in business over the roads connecting with Chicago, and a disposition, on the part of the stock-men, to try if they cannot do better by shipping direct to New York over the Toledo, Wabash & Western. Heretofore the stock has been sold to buyers in Chicago because the market was nearer and the money returned quicker. The Toledo Road will have a virtual monopoly of the trade to New York, while the Chicago roads will be left out in the cold.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER

asks a pertinent question, and an investigation by a TRIBUNE reporter, yesterday, resulted in learning that the trade of Chicago in stock-cattle will be ultimately ruined if the Railroad law remains in force a year or two:

STEER CREEK, July 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you tell me how this new Railroad law will affect the handling of stock? I mean in such a case as the following: Our road has been very good, sometimes, about carrying young stock-cattle for us at low freight rates from Chicago when occasions were favorable for buying them in your market. They carried them, sometimes, for half the usual rates, because they had the stock-cars coming back with nothing to load in them, and because they would have the cattle to carry again after feeding awhile on the prairie.

Now, some of the neighbors here tell me that this can't be done any more, because the Legislature has passed a law which prevents railroads from doing it, but I can't believe that the Legislature would cut the throats of the people in this fashion. I went to see John Shooky, who was in the Legislature last session, but he said he did not know anything about it, which I fully believe, as John, though a clever enough fellow, does not know more than the law allows. But, Mr. Editor, I want you to say what you think about this. Has this new law the effect above mentioned. Yours truly,

STEER CREEK FARMER.

With a view of obtaining some information regarding the general effect of the law, a TRIBUNE reporter visited the Stock Yards yesterday and interviewed

JOHN B. SHERMAN,

the Superintendent. The material points of the conversation are given below:

Reporter—Mr. Sherman, how does the new Railroad law affect business at the Yards?

Mr. Sherman—It has had no apparent effect as yet, having been in force only a little over two weeks, but there is no doubt in my mind that it will hurt trade very much. The stock cattle trade will be injured seriously, and I do not see how we can expect much of it this year. The railroads used to carry stock cattle into the country at a quarter and a half of the usual rates,—the cars would go back empty otherwise,—and the farmers took advantage of this fact to stock their farms. If they have to pay full freights the price of yearlings will be greatly increased, and we will lose the trade.

R.—Have receipts diminished since the law went into effect?

Mr. S.—We have received as many cattle as last year, but that is due to the natural increase of stock. The law has, as yet, had no apparent effect upon us, but the farmers must feel it, and we will before long. It will surely work against Chicago. Stock cannot now be brought here from Quincy—the greatest competing point—where the Burlington & Quincy road crosses the Toledo, Wabash & Western; it is sent on to Toledo and Buffalo, for the reason that freight is cheaper. The rates used to be the same to these points by way of Chicago, and shippers sent their cattle here to get the advantage of this market. It cost them nothing to stop here, and they sold two-thirds of their stock. Now they cannot come, because $55 a car is charged from Quincy here.

R.—Have you heard any one complain of the law?

Mr. S.—Yes; the farmers who bring stock here, and the commission men at the yards are complaining bitterly about it. Chicago has been losing 5,000 cattle a week on account of it. Some of the grangers and the commission men were arguing about the law yesterday, and one of the leading grangers said it was not the law they intended to have, as it worked directly against them. Chicago is a roundabout way to Toledo from Quincy, and the freight having been put up,—nearly doubled,—shippers from the South and Southwest are cut off from this market; if they come here the price of their cattle would be higher than before, and they could make nothing. An advance of $5 a car makes a great difference, for many times they make but small profits. Kansas City stock used to go East by way of Chicago, and much of it was sold here. Now they send cattle to St. Louis and straight on to Buffalo, and we are losing that trade.

MR. S. P. HOPKINS.

At this moment, Hon. S. P. Hopkins, a member of the Legislature and one of those who opposed the law, came up, and the reporter asked for his opinion. Said he: It has hurt us here a great deal, but we will feel it more after a while. Complaints are made every day by the farmers and commission men. Dispatches are received every day from men who say they would have sent so many cars, but cannot; that they must ship on the east and west lines, as it don't pay to come to Chicago. Nearly all the commission men who have a State trade are affected, more or less. The law will affect, in time, all business in Chicago, and be of incalculable injury to her. The effects were discussed in the Legislature, but no impression could be made on those who wanted the bill passed. A Granger who was discussing the merits of the bill at the yards yesterday said he believed the railroads had had the bill passed,—that it was a benefit to them and an injury to the farmers; the farmers wanted a bill of some kind, but had no idea what this bill was, or what the effect would be. It was passed in obedience to public clamor. They wanted lower freights, but have not got them, and hence the bill is not satisfactory. It will hurt the stock trade here. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan send all their young cattle here to be sold to the farmers of Illinois. The rates into the country were very low, but now the full rates are charged, and that trade will be cut off almost entirely. No one can tell yet what will be the effect on the Chicago market, but it will probably reduce the business more than one-third. Quincy will reap the benefit of the law, and we are really building up stock yards for Toledo. The Burlington & Quincy Road cannot compete now with the Toledo & Wabash, and we will feel it here tremendously. The hog trade will also be injured.

MR. SHERMAN REMARKED

that the companies heretofore had given passes to the men who brought stock to Chicago; one man came with every two cars, and always did their shopping in Chicago. They left here on the average $25 apiece. The merchants have lost their trade, which amounted to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

R.—Have you estimated what the loss to Chicago will be?

Mr. S.—We have had no chance to make an estimate yet. At the end of three months we can get up comparisons, and show the falling off in receipts from competing railroad points. I have no doubt it will make a difference of 100,000 head of cattle in the Kansas City trade alone in six months. This stock was watered and fed in St. Louis, and came to Chicago, but will now go to Toledo and Buffalo direct.

Mr. Hopkins—Ninety per cent of the Southwestern and Texas cattle used to come here on account of the concessions in freight. But we can't get them now; they won't come here. Consequently many men now in the stock business here will go down to Quincy and take their capital with them. Eastern buyers will also avoid this market to a great extent, because they will go where they have the greatest variety to choose from. Many of the heaviest stock-raisers in this State, who used to ship their cattle to Chicago, will be obliged to patronize the east and west roads. The north and south, or State roads, carried the stock at rates which just paid expenses, in order to build up Chicago; the new law cuts off their trade, and the east and west roads are reaping the benefits.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND SAXON BAND CONCERT.

The second indoor concert by the Saxon Band took place last evening at the North Side Turner Hall, and was attended by fully 1,500 people. The programme of the evening was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture from "Egmont" ... Beethoven
2. Fruehling's Erwachen ... Bach
3. Schallwellen Waltz ... Strauss
4. Introductions from the opera "Il Giuramento" ... Mercandante
5. Mandolinata (cornet solo) ... Hans Girod

PART II.

6. Overture from the opera "Turandot" ... Lachner
7. "Was ich so tief im Herzen trage?" ... Gumbert
Hans Girod.
8. Finale from the opera "The Jewess" ... Halevey
9. Laventure de Paladin ... Th. Oesten
Hans Girod.
10. Sharpshooters' March ... Girod

The concert was an eminently social one, and therefore all the more enjoyable. The body of the hall was, as usual, filled with tables, which were literally crowded, and the concert had all the accessories of *Gemuetlichkeit*, which characterizes the Sunday evening performances. It was, therefore, free from the stiff and rigid conventionalities of ordinary concerts, and the audience were correspondingly enthusiastic, while the band, evidently being perfectly at home, played with more spirit and abandon than on the first evening. There was a perfect sympathy between the audience and the players, and the result was one of the most enjoyable if not one of the best concerts ever given here. Encores were thickly sprinkled through the programme, and at the close of the last number (Girod's "Sharpshooter's March") the audience called for an encore, to which the Band replied with the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was greeted with the heartiest applause, which grew into a perfect ovation when the "Wacht am Rhein" followed the American national anthem, and this in turn was succeeded by the old German war song, "Der Alte Dessauer." It is unnecessary to make an extended criticism, as it was a purely popular concert, in which music and sociality were joined together in equal parts. This evening, the band plays at the Union Park Congregational Church; to-morrow morning and afternoon at Ogden's Grove, and on to-morrow evening at the Vorwarts' Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street.

THE BUMMER PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The respectable part of the community will learn with dismay of the plotting which is now going on in the Common Council to secure control of the City Government in the interval between Mayor Medill's departure for Europe and the fall election. The audacity of the movement on foot is something bewildering, and suffices to keep every honorable citizen who loves law and order in a state of nervousness quite oppressive. There is in the Common Council, as everybody knows, a "bummer" element and a law-and-order element. The law-and-order men outnumber the bummers, but they never muster in full force when they are needed. Hence the bummers anticipate an easy victory.

Their slate is made up, and their mine is ready for the match. It is their intention to nominate as Acting Mayor J. J. McGrath, whose first act will be to decapitate Supt. Washburn, removing him by the powers conferred on the Executive by the "Mayor's bill," and placing at the head of the Police Department no other person than the police officer who, pending an official investigation of serious charges against him, resigned his office; no other, indeed, than Michael C. Hickey. These two are to marshal the saloon element in the city, and arrange the fall election, when Ald. McAvoy is to be run for Mayor, and the saloon element is to triumph over the rights of respectable men; the saloons are to be open on Sundays; the police force it is to be restored to its former condition of knavery and inefficiency, and all the good done to our municipal credit during the administration of Mayor Medill to be overthrown in a few hours. It behooves every tax-payer to look to it, for the saloon-keepers are preparing for a most desperate coup d'etat. Mayor Medill's departure will occur in August.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

WANTED, A CITY DIRECTORY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Are we to have a city Directory this year? If so, who is to issue it, when is it to appear, and what will be the nature of it? These questions are occurring daily to our business men, and for several reasons.

It is conceded that a correct city Directory was never before so greatly needed as now, and it seems high time the regular issue made its appearance. The canvass was begun in April last, and, though three full months have transpired, we are informed from some quarters that several weeks will be required yet before it appears, while from other sources it is reported that Mr. Edwards will not issue his general Directory at all. The latter information comes from men who are now engaged canvassing upon a so-called "London-plan" Directory, and the singularity of this appears, when it is known that Mr. Edwards is the proprietor of this "London" book, work on both books being done in the same office. Is it true, as reported, that the regular general Directory, now nearly all in the hands of the binders, is to be kept back until this cheap London apology is pushed as far as possible, and when its useless character is discovered the regular edition is to be offered at $5, $7, $8, and $10 per copy? To all large cities the publication of a Directory has become a matter of absolute necessity, and why Chicago should be behind nearly every city in the country is surprising. The Directories of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati are issued with commendable promptness; as a rule, they are models of accuracy, while in binding and typography they are vastly superior to any we have had for several years. Moreover, they are sold at from $4 to $5 per copy, the latter being for a book nearly twice the size of the regular Chicago Directory. It will be an outrage upon our business men if their heroic patience and liberal advertising patronage are to be rewarded in the end with a slip-shod, high-priced, dilatory fraud.

J. B.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Money was easy at 3@4 per cent, with large amounts offered at the lower rate.

Sterling was lower at 109⅛@109⅜ for sixty days, and 110@110¼ for sight, closing steadier.

Gold was more active at 115⅞@116⅛, closing at 115⅞. Loans, 2@4 per cent. Clearings, $33,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $117,000. Customs receipts, $518,000. Engagements for shipment to-morrow, $1,100,000 coin, and $250,000 in silver bars.

Governments were dull and firm.

State bonds ruled inactive.

Stocks were quieter to-day than for some days. The recent sharp advance induced realizations, but there were a good many buyers in market, and the offerings were well distributed, without material change in prices. New favorites were brought out, and higher prices were made for them, while the old ones maintained, to a large extent, the previous advance. The chief fluctuations were: Lake Shore, 94⅛, 93⅞, 94; Union Pacific, 28⅛, 28⅜, 28⅛; Northwest, 71, 71⅛, 70⅞, 71. The preferred advanced to 84. Western Union, 90⅛, 89⅜, 89⅞; Pacific Mail freely sold at 38⅛ to 37⅜, closing at 38; Erie, 59⅛, 58, 58⅞; New York Central, 104⅛, 104⅜; Ohio, Rock Island, U., C. & I. C., and Panama advanced ⅛@¼ per cent, with a slight reaction in the afternoon. Wabash sold at 71⅛ to 71⅛. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons '67	118⅝
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St Paul pfd	74⅛
Western Union	89⅞	Wabash	71⅛
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Pacific Mail	38	Chicago & Alton pfd	111⅛
New York Central	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅛
Erie	58⅞	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	98⅛
Harlem	123⅛	Lake Shore	93⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32⅜
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28⅛
Northwestern	70⅞	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Spring, 11s@11s 9d; winter, 12s; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—spring, 11s@11s 10d. Rest unchanged.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes, 56f 20c.

LONDON, July 18—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞@92¾; account, 92⅞@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾, 10-40s, 90⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 45⅞.

The rate of discount for three months' bills is ⅛ per cent below the Bank of England rate.

Sperm oil, 92s; whale oil, 35s.

Hops—The condition is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield. The weather is favorable to the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅛d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000; sales the week, 71,000; export, 9,000; speculation, 5,000; stock, 896,000; American, 363,000; receipts, 43,000; American, 23,000; actual export, 7,000; stock afloat, 443,000; American, 111,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower. Breadstuffs firm. Red Western spring wheat, 11s@11s 10d; red winter, 12s; receipts of wheat for the past three days, 21,000 qrs; American, 11,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for the same time, 18,000 qrs; American, 15,000.

Cheese, 58s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—BEEVES—Only 11 cars, or 180 head, were received, making 3,345 since Monday, against 4,350 same time last week. Limited sales were made at yesterday's figures, or 10½@12c for common to prime native steers, and 8½@10½c for Texans.

DRESSED BEEF—Steady at 7½@9c for Texan.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,779, making 14,000 since Monday, against 10,270 the same time last week. Prices barely sustained, and the tendency favored buyers. Fair to prime sheep ranged at 5¼c to 6¼c, and lambs from 8c to 10c. Among the sales were: 1 car Ohio sheep, 85 lbs av, at 6¼c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, at 6¼c; 2 cars do, 90 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car of State, 75 lbs, at 5¼c; 2 cars Jersey lambs, 63 lbs, at 10¼@11c; 1 car Canada, 57 lbs, 9c; 1 car of State, 69 lbs, 10¼c, and small lot, 52 lbs, 8c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 1,500, making 16,170 since Monday, against 17,770 the same time last week. None on sale alive.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at 6⅞@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 18.—Receipts to-day, 306 head; total for the week, 6,502, or 336 cars, against 440 last week. Market slow for the want of stock. The yards are entirely cleaned out, and not sufficient sales were made to make a quotable market. Sales: 77 Texas steers, averaging 917 to 1,133 lbs, $4.50@5.20; 51 Iowa steers, 1,080 to 1,100 lbs, $5.50@5.55; 19 Ohio heifers, 986 lbs, $5.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; total for the week, 16,400, against 12,200 last week. The market closed firm at a slight depreciation on yesterday's prices. No sales were reported. All offerings disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400; total for the week, 18,200, against 17,000 the same time last week. Market dull; only two car loads offering. Prices nominal at $5.00@5.30.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The dry goods jobbing trade continues dull in all branches. Staple domestics and woolens are in better demand from first hands. The market for cotton goods is quiet and steady and unchanged. Cotton flannels are in better request. Irregular prints, seconds, and short lengths are selling freely, but regular goods more slowly. New Carleton mourning prints are now on the jobbers' stands. Fine and medium fancy cassimeres are doing well, but low grades are dull. Hosiery is improving. Foreign goods continue dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.35@5.65; common to good extra, $6.20@6.55; good to choice, $6.60@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.35@8.60; Ohio extra, $6.40@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour firm at $4.35@5.25. Corn meal active and firmer; Western, $3.15@3.35. Wheat less active but higher; receipts, 54,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.25@1.34; No. 3 spring, $1.36@1.41; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.51; car lots do, $1.54; Northwest spring, $1.47½; No. 1 amber spring, $1.69; winter red Western, $1.60; mixed Milwaukee, $1.39. Rye lower; prime Western, 76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn, receipts, 58,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 55@58c; sail do do, 57@60c; yellow, 60@61½c; white do, 67@70c. Oats steady; receipts, 32,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@45c; white do, 46@52c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 22@23c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and strong. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses quiet. Rice active; Carolina, 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½@8c; refined, 17½@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $17.00. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long cut hams, 12½c. Middles steady; short clear, 9¼c; long clear, 9c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@13½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; sample lots new No. 3 fall, $1.18@1.20; do No. 2, $1.36; old No. 3 fall, $1.35; do No. 2, $1.55. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 38½c in warehouse; 38c seller August; 39c September; 43c sacked. Oats slow and easier; No. 2, 32¼@33c in elevator; 31¾@32¼c seller July; 29c August; 29c September. Barley, no market. Rye dull at 58@60c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon steady and unchanged for small lots cash, but easier for future; shoulders, 8⅞c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9¾@10c. Lard dull; small lots refined, 8¾@8¾c.

HOGS—Better, at $4.25@4.70.

CATTLE—Firm; common to medium Texan, 2¾@3¾c; good to choice native steers, $4.50@5.60.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50@17.00. Bacon easy; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 10⅛@10¼c; clear, 10½@10¾c, packed. Bulk meats easy and unchanged. Lard—Prime steam, 8¾c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; good ordinary, 16¼c; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal dull and drooping at $3.35. Corn—White scarce and firm at 67@68c; yellow dull and lower at 56@58c. Oats steady at 43@44c.

HAY—Sales at $20.00@23.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm.

BACON—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 18.—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, $1.50. Corn dull at 53@55c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye, no sales. Corn fairly active; mixed Western, 58@60c. Oats held firmly; white, 50@51c; mixed, 41@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 18¼c.

WHISKY—Held at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Western red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.60@1.65. Corn quiet and held firmly; Western, 57½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 47@48c; white, 49@50c. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; no buyers.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; spring extras, $5.75@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.26½ cash or July; $1.23 August. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 78c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 89,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 114,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; good to choice treble, $6.50@7.45; family, $8.00@9.50. Corn scarce and firm; mixed, 57@58c; white mixed, 73c; white, 75c. Oats dull at 42@43c.

BRAN—Dull at 70@75c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00; choice, scarce at $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.00. Dry salt meats scarce. Shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon dull at 9¼, 10¼@10¾c. Hams, 15¼@16½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾c; keg, 10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses no movement; coffee quiet at 18@20c.

WHISKY—Firm; Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, 98c.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27. Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115⅞.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 1,000 bales good ordinary at 14¼@15c; low middling, 17½@18c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 322 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,649 bales. Stock, 34,411 ales. Week's sales, 7,800 bales. Receipts net 1,886 bales. Gross, 2,790 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 7,358 bales; coastwise, 4,849 bales; Continent, 2,191 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.74; amber Michigan, $1.57, spot and July; No. 1 red, $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.57; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, 44½c, August; 46c, September; low mixed, 42¾c, August; no grade, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37½c; No. 2, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 225 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; $5.75@7.15. Wheat—No old red offered; new in fair demand at $1.29@1.30. Corn quiet; 42@44c. Oats quiet; 31@43c. Rye steady; 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork nominal; $16.25@16.50. Lard dull and nominal; steam held at 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅜c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 8¾@9c, sales at 9¼c buyer August; clear, 9@9⅛c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, held at 10c.

WHISKY—Steady; 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat—A better demand for spring; No. 2 advanced to $1.37; at that rate, 8,000 bu Milwaukee club was sold; also 1,500 bu Sheboygan at $1.42; 2,500 bu Port Washington at $1.45, and 4,500 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.41½. Corn in fair demand and steady; sales 35,000 bu No. 2 prime at 47c, and 8,000 bu ordinary No 2 at 46c. Oats dull; 37c bid and 37½c asked.

FREIGHTS—Closed at 10c for wheat, 9c for corn, and 6c for oats.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.96@1.97; No. 1, $1.85½; amber, $1.60. Corn quiet at 46½c. Oats steady; State, 39c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props New York, Scotia, Comet, Colorado, Arizona, Cuba, City of Concord, Forest City and barge; barks Austin, Nichols, Summer Cloud, Sardinia, Cavalier, Mary Merritt; schrs James Platt, Athenian, Idaho, Fitzgerald, Charles Luling, Miami, Enterprise, Gallatin, Carlingford, Mary Perew, Selkirk, Itasca, Light Guard, Alida Rodgers, Nevada, Dauntless, E. Blake, Metropolis, Monitor No. 1, I. N. Foster, Manzanilla, Russian, Champion, Mineral State, City of Buffalo, William Allen, Sasco, Anna Maria, C. H. Walker, F. L. Danforth, C. P. Williams.

PASSED UP—Props Sheridan, Yosemite, Alaska, St. Louis, Java, Tuttle and barge, Jenness and barges, St. Albans; schrs Cortez, Osborne, Eliza Turner, Harrison.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 18.—The steamer Katie arrived this evening towing the canal-boat Illidore from Henry, loaded with corn for Chicago, and the Johnstown and Iron Clad from Lake Depuy, with corn for Chicago. These boats passed into the canal.

The J. D. Leonard and barge No. 4 with pig-iron for St. Louis, Asia with hard coal for St. Louis, the Montana with moulding-sand for Peoria, and barge No. 1 with timber for a LaSalle coal-mine, all passed out of the canal. 9 feet and 6 inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15, and 5 feet 6 inches reported on Kickapoo Bar.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state or that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Hofmann's Hop Pills

are used by the rich and the poor. They cure fever and ague, intermittent fever, dumb ague, and all malarious fevers at once. They do not contain quinine or arsenic. They are sugar-coated. For sale by druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the Castor Bean, free from oil taste or smell; a reliable physic for adults and children. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons delicious worm candies that expel worms freely. Price for either, 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, sole agents.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties not to give anybody any goods on my credit, as I will settle no such bills.

J. R. HAYDON.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads AND CHILDREN'S CRIBS,

At CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO.'S, VanBuren and Desplaines-sts. Factory, 425 Sedwick-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

BUSINESS CARD.

Western Rag, Paper, Twine and Metal Warehouse.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,

Warehouse 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

Late of 104 and 106 Randolph-st. Established in 1852. Burnt out Oct. 9, 1871. Stock called for in any part of city.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

ARE CLOSING-OUT AT

Reduced Prices,

THEIR STOCK OF

Gauze, Gossamer, Summer Merino, and Silk Underwear, in Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.

Also, their stock of Summer Hosiery, in Silk, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, and Cotton, both plain and fancy, in Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.

Also, their stock of Summer Gloves in all sizes.

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Contains a full assortment of Herz's Seamless, Alexandre's, Courvoisier's, and other first-class makes of Paris Kid Gloves, in a larger and choicer variety of colors, shades, and tints than can be found elsewhere.

A great bargain in genuine Paris Kid Gloves (in colors only), heretofore sold for $1.75 a pair, now offered at $1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLEASANT SUMMER READING.

THE LATE NUMBERS OF

Scribner's Monthly

Have been as fresh and bright as anything we have yet given to the public.

The August No. contains the Opening Chapters of

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY,

"AN EPISODE OF FIDDLETOWN,"

Illustrated by Sheppard. A story fully equal to any of the earlier productions of this brilliant and fascinating writer.

John Burroughs (author of "Wake Robin,") also contributes a charming Paper on "THE BLUE BIRD;" to be followed, in September, by "THE BIRDS OF THE POETS."

There are Illustrated Papers on "NANTUCKET," "NORMANDY," "MOUNT SHASTA;" POEMS, by Stedman, MacDonald, John Hay; an ETCHING and POEM by the Misses Ledyard, &c., &c.; and Dr. Holland's New Story, "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE," increases in interest and power.

A Critic says: "No story of equal merit has appeared since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

There are Shorter Stories; Narratives, Essays, Reviews, Descriptive Papers, and Editorials, all adapted for summer reading, making up one of the most delightful numbers of this excellent Monthly.

The sale of the Magazine has steadily increased during all the heated term, showing that the public appreciate the effort to keep up its standard of excellence through out the year; and to adapt it by lighter articles to summer reading, instead of issuing a few brilliant numbers in the winter, leaving the mid-summer issues to suffer from blight and drought. For sale everywhere at $4 a year, or 35 cents a Number.

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Published This Day:

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A NOVEL. By the author of "Behind the Veil," "Six Months Hence." 1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

"This striking work has so much of literature in it as to make it notable as a red-letter fact in the fiction of the day."—London Morning Post.

"The story is one of intense interest, and gives promise of another powerful writer of fiction."—British Quarterly Review.

These notices of "Six Months Hence" apply with equal force and pertinence to "Expiated," which is an excellent novel for summer reading.

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Ropes of Sand. 75 cents.

Lady Blake's Ruth Maxwell. 75 cents.

Ready-Money Mortiboy. 75 cents.

Graham's Not Without Thorns. 75 cents.

Gaboriau's Mystery of Orcival. 75 cents.

Gaboriau's The Widow Lerouge. 75 cents.

Not Easily Jealous. 75 cents.

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CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

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Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

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FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition. Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 173 East Randolph-st., until July 28, for the supply of 250 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood.

100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD GARRITY, } Committee
HENRY HARMS, } on
ALBERT G. LANE, } Supplies.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 183, FOR JULY 18, 1873.

64, 72, 68, 44, 57, 12, 4, 56, 70, 71, 2, 56, 14, 20.

CLASS NO. 184, FOR JULY 18, 1873.

22, 6, 28, 14, 26, 12, 55, 61, 75, 33, 16, 19.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 451 Sedgwick-st., 113 South Canal-st., 476 State-st.

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All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

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25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18.

The local money market presents no features worthy of special note other than the one mentioned yesterday, of the inequality of the supply of money in the open market as compared with the supply at the banks. Aside from this, and the speculative bulge in the wheat market, due to a scare among the shorts, matters are extremely dull in city finances and trade.

New York exchange was firm to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

RAILROAD AID BONDS.

A case was decided at the recent July term of the United States Circuit Court at Oshkosh which makes the "aid-bonds" issued by the City of Milwaukee in 1856 and 1857, to assist the construction of the projected Beloit & Superior Railroad, an expensive investment for the city. The amount of bonds issued by the city was $200,000; these passed into the hands of innocent holders, and the city thereby became bound for the amount, though the road was never built and the city never received a dollar of benefit, either direct or indirect, in consideration. The bonds are not due until 1876 and 1877, but the accrued interest, together with the interest on the unpaid coupons, now amounts to about $300,000. The decision referred to was in behalf of the holders of coupons for $250,000 of this unpaid interest, and, as this will probably be a final verdict in the matter, it decides the claim for the remaining $50,000 of interest, and also the $200,000 of the principal, or $500,000 in all.

THE VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING.

It will be remembered that, according to the recent act of Congress, the legal standard—in money of the United States—for the pound sterling will be $4.86.65 after Jan. 1, 1874. Notwithstanding that the intention of this act was to avoid the old fictitious and nominal valuation of the pound sterling at $4.44.44, the new standard is itself to a slight extent fictitious. The exact value of the pound sterling, in coin of the United States, as measured by the amount of pure gold in the sovereign and in the gold dollar, is $4.86.66. But either of these valuations will make the calculations in the purchase and sale of sterling so complicated, on account of the fractions, that much trouble is anticipated. The New York *Journal of Commerce* claims that the best way out of the difficulty is "to quote just what the proposed exchange shall be in dollars and cents. The buyer of £100 is asked $4.87¾, he then knows that this calls for his check for $478.62, and on this system the youngest arithmetician can give the solution of the problem. The quotation, whatever fraction it may be, fixes the exact price for £1, and this is easily comprehended."

This would be similar to the quotations of franc exchange, the *market rates* for which are given at so many francs to the dollar, only that, in sterling exchange, it would be so many cents to the pound. This is in fact the simplest way, the only objection to it being that, as in franc exchange, the par would be lost sight of. A quotation of the price of sterling might show its market value, but it would not state whether it was above or below par, and the reader of such a quotation would have to keep the real par of $4.86.66 in his mind. Then, again, there is the additional fact that Congress has fixed an arbitrary par of $4.86.65, which would inevitably become confused in the minds of many persons with the real value. We do not see that there is any satisfactory way out of the difficulty but for Congress to amend the act, and make its legal standard agree with the real par of $4.86.66, and then let dealers in exchange quote the market value of the pound, as suggested by the *Journal of Commerce.*

CIRCULATING NOTES.

—The scheme of a Russian railway to Teheran, reported in late St. Petersburg dispatches, will only tend to hasten the alliance between Persia and England, to promote which the Shah mainly undertook his European tour. Such a railway is a menace to both. It is an important link in that iron chain which Russia is gradually but steadily extending over Asia.

—The following are the railroads in this country the market value of whose stock is $130, or upward, as appears by the *Railroad Journal.* The par value of each is $100, except the first, which is $50:

	Market value.
Pennsylvania Coal	$240.75
Baltimore & Ohio	175.00
Philadelphia, Germantown & Morristown	173.00
Concord	160.00
New Bedford & Taunton	159.00
Boston & Providence	150.50
Boston & Albany	143.00
Providence & Worcester	142.75
Connecticut River	141.50
Nashua & Lowell	137.25
Manchester & Lawrence	136.00
Worcester & Nashua	135.00
Washington Branch	135.00
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	134.50
Norwich & Worcester	131.25
Boston & Lowell	130.50

Three of the above roads have their terminus in Worcester, and one other, the Boston & Albany, runs through that city.

—Both houses of the Connecticut General Assembly have passed a resolution appointing a committee to fully investigate the condition of the savings banks of that State. There is a prevalent impression that the Bank Commissioner has not been thorough enough in this part of his duty, and that some of the savings banks have been outside the law, in making loans.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, July 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Calumet av, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth sts, w f, 25x190 feet, dated July 13; consideration, $8,750.

Lot 65, in Givins and Gilbert's south 15 acres of east ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated July 17; consideration, $450.

Milwaukee av, 500 feet n w of Girard st, s w f, 50x118 feet, dated May 10; consideration, $4,500.

Attica st, east of and near Auburn st, s f, 51 7-100x72 feet, dated June 24; consideration, $2,000.

Hurlbut st, 241½ feet north of North av, e f, 24x82 4-10 feet, dated July 11; consideration, $1,600.

Noblest, bet Milwaukee and Division sts, Lots 44 to 50, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Elk Grove st, s e cor of Girard st, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated June 23; consideration, $1,000.

Le Moyne st, near n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, Lot 44, dated April 30; consideration, $900.

Thirty-second st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, s f, house and lot, dated June 21; consideration, $7,500.

Sampson st, near s e cor of Loomis st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $1,000.

Fry st, e of and near Chase st, n f, Lot 57, dated June 27, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel Boulevard, s w cor of Forty-first st, e f, 164 7-10 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $20,587.

Lots 2 and 3, in Block 6, in Wilson, Heald, and Stebbing's n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $10,000.

Calumet av, e f, 75x160 ft, in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $1,723.

Lot 36, in Block 1, in Eberhart and Treat's n e ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 17; consideration, $400.

Lot 14 and w ½ of Lot 13, in Hulburd's Block 4, in Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with buildings, dated July 18; consideration, $3,150.

Block 6, in Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated June 28; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,025	2,860	4,174	1,817
Wheat, bu	39,210	15,370	21,649	41,250
Corn, bu	265,601	215,395	283,136	229,680
Oats, bu	66,500	16,890	86,126	64,787
Rye, bu	449	1,277	100	369
Barley, bu			800	1,600
Grass seed, lbs	5,890		310	28,000
Flax seed, lbs		16,460		
Broom-corn, lbs	4,300	148,900	242	30,800
Cured meats, lbs	2,610	38,930	254,750	208,015
Beef, brls			250	
Pork, brls		3,675	15	21
Lard, lbs	4,070	4,400	33,870	111,500
Tallow, lbs	12,805	6,200		94,780
Butter, lbs	104,765	19,950	24,000	116,620
Live hogs, No.	7,552	8,897	6,584	7,286
Cattle, No.	2,431	2,413	1,419	663
Sheep, No.	583	149		
Hides, lbs	96,784	72,980	144,427	79,208
Highwines, brls	34	154	270	250
Wool, lbs	468,131	80,280	245,348	137,955
Potatoes, bu	1,550	1,885		30
Lumber, m feet	7,580	10,120	2,239	2,124
Shingles, m	3,340	1,493	1,469	2,315
Lath, m	908	819	113	218
Salt, brls	5,870	8,450	1,581	2,680

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,058 bu wheat; 113 bu corn; 3,851 bu oats; 1,485 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 118 cars wheat; 529 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 22,800 bu No. 2 do, and 8,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 51 cars oats; 1,500 bu No. 2 do, and 1,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 8 cars rye. Total (706 cars), 322,000 bu.

Mr. G. C. Pearson, formerly of this city, and for some years past of San Francisco, was on 'Change to-day, and exhibited a very fine sample of wheat from the celebrated Sonoma Valley, with flour made from the same lot.

The report that the Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners is in the city for the purpose of hunting out inharmonious relations in the office of the Grain Inspector, was generally believed, without being understood. It is suggested that he may have been sent here to look after the new army of volunteer inspectors from the ranks of the grain-trimmers. Some of that class are understood to have reported that corn was hot, when the Inspectors had certified to its condition as good. The supposed animus of their declaration was not improbably the wish to obtain double prices for trimming the grain. The question is raised whether or not they have rendered themselves liable to the pains and penalties provided for all who assume to act as Inspectors without having been duly appointed and qualified by the State.

HOT CORN.

The erection of warehouses, or complements thereto, which will enable grain-storers to keep the property committed to their care in smaller parcels than now, and to dry it if not fit to store, will soon be recognized as an imperative necessity in this city. Pending such changes, it may be well to call the attention of grain-owners and dealers to the fact that they lose far more by hot corn, under present arrangements, than there is any need for. A gentleman who used to store corn in Chicago on his own account, in the "golden age" preceding the adoption of our warehouse system, stated recently that he never had any trouble with hot corn. On being asked how he acted, he stated that, when a bin showed signs of heating, he covered it over with half a yard in thickness of hay or straw, and let it lie. In the course of a few days the covering had absorbed all the moisture that had sweated out of the grain, and was converted into a mulch, while the corn was in good condition. He added that the only perceptible effect was a change to a slightly deeper tinge of color, and a loss of some 4 to 6 per cent in weight. The latter was, of course, an important item, but small in comparison with the depreciation caused by the cry of hot corn, with the inevitable posting that follows the cry.

The statement above referred to was made in the presence of a gentleman who has been in the warehouse business in this city for fully a quarter of a century, and is still connected with it. He tacitly or orally assented to the truth of all that was said, the only objection he raised being that the corn would sometimes lose 8 to 10 per cent during the sweating process. Of course the amount of such loss is in proportion to the percentage of superfluous moisture in the corn when placed in store, and the abstraction of that moisture does not occasion the loss of a single particle of that portion of the grain which is available as food for man or beast.

In the light of such facts, which must be known by all our warehousemen, it is evident that we never ought to witness such scenes as have been enacted on the Board of Trade within the past two months. Even if we grant the absurdity that grain must sweat, to the deterioration of 10,000 bu, when perhaps only a single car-lot is damp, it cannot be conceded that the present policy is anything better than an outrage on the entire commercial community. Corn at 40c per bu might be allowed to become heated, and to sweat itself out, at a cost of 2c per bu in addition to the covering of straw, and the little manual labor required to spread and remove it, instead of being depreciated 15c per bu, and depressing the price of all other corn to the extent of 10c per bu, through the fear that it, too, will become heated. Who can justify the present suicidal system in the light of such self-evident facts, bearing so vitally upon the welfare of the producers of the Northwest?

Believing that the Committee on Journalism are long since tired of the subject, if they have not exhausted themselves in telling all they "know about farming" public opinion in the favor of careless warehousemen, we will not ask them to consider this branch of the subject. Instead of that, we commend it to the attention of the many who have suffered so bitterly by the cry of hot corn in the past, and may expect to suffer from it in the future, unless there be a radical change. They are numerous and powerful enough to command it; and the necessity of such action, as a protection against loss in the future, is proven by the declaration of the expert, Mr. Hiram Wheeler, to the Committee on Journalism, that he did not believe there is more hot corn this year than the average.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, except oats, wheat, and corn, the two last named being supposed to be in different stages of the cornering process. These, and especially wheat, attracted the attention of the great mass of operators, to the comparative neglect of other articles of produce. The receipts were slightly on the increase, and the shipments slightly exceed them. There is now a good opportunity for country holders of old wheat to send it here before the close of this month, to deliver on July options. The wheat of the new crop will not be dry enough to deliver before August.

There was nothing new in the general features of the dry goods market. Trade was slack in nearly all departments, staple cottons being the only line in which there was any appearance of activity. The grocery market was more active in staple articles, and decidedly firmer, sugars and coffees both undergoing a sharp advance—the former an ⅛c, and the latter a ¼c. Rice, soaps, and syrups are also doing better. Butter and cheese were again quoted unchanged. In the dried fruit market increasing activity is noticeable, and prices are working firmer. Prunes are up another ⅛c, and the tendency in raisins, currants, and some other articles in the list is in the same direction. Nothing new was developed in the fish market. Orders from the interior trade are still coming in with fair liberality, and the aggregate distribution of lake and saltwater cured is large for the season. Prices were well sustained all around. Hay continues dull at former quotations. The supply is large, and not of very desirable quality. Hides and leather were quiet and unchanged, as were also pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood.

The demand for cargo lumber continues active, and, as the receipts were not large, full former prices were readily obtained, and an advance is noticed in several descriptions. At the yards a fair business was transacted, prices ruling tolerably steady. Building materials met with a fair inquiry at former quotations. Metals, iron, and nails were without variation, either as regards the volume of business transacted or the prices. The wool market is fairly active, and, under moderate receipts, a firm tone exists. Broom-corn was quiet and unchanged. The hop market shows signs of more activity. The intensely warm weather has improved the brewers' trade, and, as their stocks of hops are getting low, they are beginning to purchase of the dealers. Timothy seed met with more inquiry to-day, and ruled firm at $3.75@4.12½. Other seeds were quiet. Green fruits were in continued good demand, and most varieties were quite firm, being in moderate supply. Poultry was in large supply, but was in better request than yesterday, at about the same prices. Eggs were easy at 12@13c.

Lake freights were dull at the decline noted yesterday, there being more vessels offering, while carriers asked ¼c advance early, and shippers were slow in bidding former rates. The market was about 5@5¼c for corn and 5¾@6c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, with no rates named to lower lake ports. Through rates by lake and rail were unchanged, at 23c for corn to New England via Buffalo, and 25c to do via Ogdensburgh. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 16,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the recent advance, though the tone of the New York advices was easier. There was not much demand, but wines were scarce. Sales were restricted to 100 brls at 90c per gallon.

Provisions were dull and weak, though live hogs were reported higher. New York was dull on pork, and other cities were reported to be in a stagnant condition, owing to an absence of buyers. Hence weakness here. Mess pork declined 15c per brl, lard 10@15c per 100 lbs, and short ribs ⅛c per lb, while other meats were unchanged. The attention of several of those who usually operate in provisions was attracted to the wheat department, which partially accounted for the dullness. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.15@15.20; do seller August, $15.12½@15.20; do seller September, $14.75@14.85; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.10@8.15; summer do, 7¾@7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c. English meats, 8¾@9c for short ribs; 9@9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.20; 1,500 brls do seller August at $15.20; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7⅜c; 25 tcs sweet pickled do (average 310 lbs) at $25.00; 50 boxes summer-cured long clear at 8½c.

Flour was quiet, as yesterday, with no change in prices. Holders were firm in their views, and less disposed to shade quotations, owing to the greater strength in wheat, and the fact that New York was quoted firm. But there was little demand. One or two shippers looked around, but soon retired, leaving the bulk of the buying to be done by the local trade. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 400 brls do (part to arrive) at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.12½; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do (seconds) at $4.25; 300 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,250 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.20
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was excited and higher, but not very active. The advices from other points were slightly favorable to holders, the weather being bad in England, which caused Liverpool to be "the turn dearer," and a fair export demand in New York. But our market was chiefly influenced by local considerations. A rather prominent operator, who has been largely on the short side in wheat, found his bank account in a galloping consumption, and unable to bear the marginal draft of the longs "laid down," being followed by a firm of less prominence. It was reported that the total shortage was less than half a million bushels; but it was all for this month, and the longs appear to hold all the No. 2 spring wheat now in store here, as well as much of that yet to arrive here. The short interest have been slow to believe in the existence of a corner combination, thinking that the market had cornered itself, owing to the avidity with which wheat has been bought for export, against light receipts. But this morning an operator who is supposed to represent the longs entered the market and bid up the price from $1.21¼ to $1.23¼ in a few seconds, as if to make it all the harder for those to fill in who were left short by the failures. And he was on the buying side till near the close of the session. This set people to thinking; and some reasoned out a deep-laid scheme, dating several months back, by which certain capitalists in Canada, New York, and Liverpool had arranged to move the Western crop of wheat, keeping down the price as long as possible, and then rushing it up by all the means in their power, to sell out in Great Britain at a profit, and squeeze another large sum out of the shorts in Chicago and Milwaukee. Our local shorts bid freely, but very little was offered. There was not much doing for shipment, as the margin of 7c per bu between cash wheat and deliveries 12 days hence was discouraging to shippers, unless in the long interest. We note that several cargoes of wheat, intended to have been shipped out, were sold to the shorts, the owners preferring a certain profit in the present to an uncertain one in the future. Whether or not there be a corner which can be carried to a much higher point than now, the owners of wheat in the country will probably find it to their interest to send as much of it forward as possible, and the indications to-day are that our receipts will be larger during the remainder of the present month than recently. Wheat for this month advanced 3c, and for next month 1⅝c above the highest prices of yesterday, but the rise was not maintained. Seller the month opened at $1.21¼, rose to $1.23¾, receded to $1.22½, advanced to $1.23¾, fell to $1.20½, and closed at $1.21¼. Seller August sold at $1.15¾@1.17¼, closing at $1.16¼. Seller September sold at $1.10½@1.11, and seller the year at $1.09@1.09¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at about the same prices as seller the month, but closed nominal at $1.21¼ for soft, and $1.22@1.22½ for hard. No. 1 spring closed nominally at $1.27; No. 3 do at $1.10; and rejected at 95c, the lower grades being in good demand to the close. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½c; 400 bu do at $1.28; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.24; 23,000 bu do soft and 2,400 bu (hard) at $1.23¼; 10,400 bu do at $1.23¼; 6,400 bu soft and 1,600 bu hard at $1.23; 23,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 10,000 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 78,600 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but firm. There was very little doing till near noon, the market ruling steady, many corn operators being in attendance on the wheat market. In the last hour of the session a good demand sprung up, and trading was liberal, with an advance of fully ⅛c from the closing prices of yesterday, though New York was heavy. The receipts were liberal, and the shipments not large enough to indicate a material lessening of our stocks in store. But there was a good demand for shipment, and some of the August shorts became apprehensive of a squeeze in corn before the bulk of the options for that month are filled. There is corn enough here now, but how much more may be posted can only be told by those who can look through a stone wall. The apprehension of further posting was not strong enough to induce many to go long on August, but it did cause a liberal inquiry on the part of the short interest, and there was also a better demand from parties in the country who had previously sold to arrive in that month, and now preferred to throw the delivery over into September, on account of the larger premium, and the lesser risk of heating in store. Seller August opened at 37⅛c, and advanced to 37⅜c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 36⅝@36⅞; and seller September at 39⅞@39⅜c, both closing at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37½c; and rejected at 37½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 17,200 bu do at 37⅛c; 16,000 bu do at 37c; 65,000 bu do 36⅞c; 40,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 50,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 10,000 bu do 36⅝c; 24,000 bu do at 37⅛c, afloat; 36,000 bu rejected at 33⅛c; 26,000 bu do at 33⅛c; 18,000 bu do at 33c; 4,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 32⅛c; 2,800 bu no grade at 27c; 1,600 bu do at 26⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 32c, on track; 1,200 bu do at 30c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39c; and 12,000 bu rejected at 34c, afloat. Total, 368,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and strong, in sympathy with corn, though quoted dull in New York. The market opened rather weak, buyers holding off, but became firmer towards noon under an improved demand, and advanced ⅛c from yesterday, closing at the outside quotations of the session. Seller the month, or cash, sold at 28⅛@28⅛c; seller August at 27⅝@28⅛c; seller September at 26¾@27⅛c; and seller the year at 26¾@27c. Cash sales were reported of 90,000 bu No. 2 at 28⅛c; 23,600 bu do at 28⅜c; 22,200 bu do at 28⅛c; 24,200 bu do at 28⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected at 26⅛c; 3,000 bu do at 26c; 2,400 bu do at 25⅝c; 600 bu do at 25⅛c. Total, 167,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, yesterday's prices being sparingly bid, while offerings were generally held higher, at 56½@57c. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 56c; and 400 bu by sample at 50c. Rejected was nominal at 50@52c.

Barley was irregular, as usual. The only demand was for new, seller September, which was higher than yesterday, though we cannot call that firmer, which is unstable as the wind. Sales of about 15,000 bu were made at 73@74c; and the market closed with 75c nominally bid. Cash barley was not mentioned; it is quotable at 60@62c for No. 2 old; 50@55c for No. 3, and 35@40c for rejected.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Beerbohm's daily dispatch reads as follows:

JULY 18.—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast dearer. Floating cargoes of corn off coast, steady. Cargoes of wheat on passage, quiet. Cargoes of corn on passage in fair demand, and prices a shade higher. LONDON—Wheat firm. Corn steady. English country wheat markets—the turn dearer. Weather in England stormy. LATER—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast about 6d dearer; several have been taken for the Continent. MARK LANE—Wheat a shade dearer; cargoes of No. 1 spring wheat off coast, 56s 6d per quarter (480 lbs). LIVERPOOL—Spot wheat firm. Spot corn quiet. Spot California to club wheat, 11s 8d@12s 7d.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were quiet. Wheat was steady at $1.21½@1.21¾ seller the month, and $1.16¼@1.16½ seller August, both closing at the inside. Nothing doing for September. Corn was weak, selling at 37⅝@37⅜c seller August, and 39⅜@39¾c seller September, both closing at the inside. Seller the month closed at 36⅛c. Freights were weak. Large vessels could have been obtained at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand, and firm at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market was rather quiet, but holders were firm, as the supply of good corn at least is not large. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8⅛@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. The offerings were fair, but consisted mostly of common to fair grades. Prices are as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A tolerably fair inquiry exists for nearly all materials. Many dealers in brick hold their property firmly at $6.50@7.00, but prices are rather irregular, as those who have large stocks on hand or desire to retire from the business are making sales at lower figures. Following are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.50 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—For this staple there was a liberal local and shipping demand, and the market ruled steady and firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Under this head there were no new features to note. Fair activity characterized the demand for grain bags, but other goods in the list were very quiet. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8¾@10c.

COAL—Prices were firm for hard coals, with an upward tendency. Soft descriptions remain quiet and unchanged. There was a fairly active demand for Lehigh and Lackawanna, at $10.00 for the former, and at $9.00 for the latter. The following are the quotations: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers are buying small lots at the quoted prices. Stock is firm, being in limited supply. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 5@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour-hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply; but a large part of the offerings are out of condition, and consequently prices are variable. Strictly choice lots bring 13c, and some dealers are asking more. Sales include 10 brls guaranteed at 13½c; 300 doz at 13c; 400 doz at 12½c; 50 cases at 12c.

FEATHERS—Strictly prime live geese feathers were salable to the local dealers; but the demand is not especially urgent, as the jobbing trade is quite. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—A fair number of orders for lake and salt-water fish were placed, and the market ruled comparatively steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a liberal inquiry for prunes, currants, raisins, and apples, and for these fruits the market was strong at full prices. Other varieties ruled quiet and steady. We note a further advance of a ⅛c in prunes, and quote as follows: Foreign—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13¾@14¼c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. Domestic—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8¼@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was active so far as the leading staples were concerned, and a better, firmer tone prevaded the market. Coffees were strong at a ¼c advance, and a further upward movement in sugars is also noted. Other goods in the list, comparatively, were steady. We revise our list as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32¾@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22¼@22¾c; roasting do, 21¼@21¾c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, of full weight, 20@19½ weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@12c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 11¼@11½c; do, No. 2, 11@11¼c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9c; common, 7¾@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Foreign fruits are active and firm. Lemons are very scarce, and an advance is anticipated at an early day. Berries and other small fruit were not very plenty this morning, and were held steadily at former prices, and currants were firmer. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $12.50@13.00 per box. New apples, 30@75c per box, or $3.00@4.00 per brl. Raspberries, 12½@14c; red do, 12½@16c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c; Lawton's, 27@28c. Cherries at $5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $2.50@3.50 per bu. Pears, $2.00@2.25 per box; Illinois peaches, $2.25@2.50 per box; Tennessee do, $1.00@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—The extremely warm weather is having a favorable effect on the trade. Brewers are rapidly reducing their stocks of both beer and hops, and are beginning to purchase of the latter quite freely, and the stocks, which have all the time been low, are daily becoming less and less. Advices from the hop districts of Wisconsin state that the prospect is good for a fair average crop. The acreage devoted to hop culture is, of course, less than last season, as so many of the old plants were destroyed by the severe winter, but there are many young yards, to offset this. We quote Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Remains dull and weak at former quotations: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Only a small demand existed, and values were not subjected to any important change. Following are the nominal rates: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is still light and chiefly for small lots. In effecting large sales prices are shaded more or less. We repeat the list:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 30@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand at unchanged prices, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair request. Rates were without quotable change, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate business was transacted, former prices being generally sustained. We quote: Manilla rope ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Nothing new was noted under this head. A fair business was doing at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 15c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market was liberally supplied, especially with small spring chickens. Old chickens met with a better inquiry at $4.00@4.75; large spring, $2.75@3.50; small do, $1.75@2.50, according to size and condition. Turkeys, 12c. Sales include 5 coops choice old chickens at $4.75; 10 coops do at $4.50; 8 coops at $4.00@4.25; 9 coops large spring at $3.00@3.50; 11 coops at $2.75; 13 coops small at $2.25@2.50; 2 coops at $1.75.

POTATOES—New were in excessive supply, and ruled dull and weak at $3.00@4.00 per brl, or 75@1.00 per box.

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for timothy, and it was quite firm at $3.75@4.12½; quotable at $3.00 seller August. Other seeds were quiet. We quote clover at $5.00@5.50; Hungarian, 65@70c; millet, 50@60c. Sales were reported of 80 bags choice timothy at $4.12½; 25 bags prime at $4.00; 10 bags common at 3.75.

SALT—The demand is reported very active, and a firm tone pervades the market for all grades. Salt is arriving by lake, but the amount is not sufficient to allow any accumulation of stocks. Below are the prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Trade was only fair, and prices were only fairly sustained. The new crop teas are being held with some show of firmness, but old were weak and tending lower. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@43c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at the following prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, 6.00; delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in the average demand. Tomatoes and onions were a trifle higher. Following are the prices current: Tomatoes, 70c@$1.00 per box; peas, $1.25 per bu; onions, $4.00@4.25; cabbage, 25@60c per doz; corn, 4@6c per doz; sweet do, 12½c; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 30c per doz; egg plant, $2.00 per doz; cauliflower, $1.50@3.00 per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu.

WOOL—Dealers report a fair and steadily increasing trade; and as the receipts are not very large, the market is quite firm, particularly for the finer qualities. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

WOODEN-WARE AND BROOMS—There was no particular change in this department. Trade is rather quiet, as usual in July, but prices are unchanged, as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, 11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were fairly active and steady. Following are the rates current:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 50	$1.00		
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80		
Alexandria, Va.	52	1.04		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98		
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30		
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18.

The offerings at the docks were not so large as yesterday, and scarcely sufficient to satisfy the demand. The local dealers commenced operations early and bought freely. A few country buyers were also in attendance, and the market was almost cleared before noon. The prevailing feeling is one of firmness for nearly all descriptions, and a further advance is noted in several grades; joists and scantling advanced to $10.00, and common and medium strips and boards were 25@50c higher. Good to choice quotable firm at $14.75@17.00, the latter price for mill-run lumber from Sheboygan. The demand for joists and scantling appears to be very active, while the receipts are scarcely adequate. We quote good to choice boards and strips, $14.75@17.00; common to medium do, $9.62½@13.50; joists and scantling, $9.75@10.00; selects, $21.00@25.00; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75@2.00.

We note the following sales:

Cargo brig J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo Gen. Sigel, from Manistee, 145 m, largely boards, at $11.00. Cargo schr Cecilia, from Masonville, 175 m strips and boards (part Norway) at $13.50; joists and scantling (short) at $9.75; lath, $1.75. Cargo schr Ida, from Manistee, 20 m selects at $22.00; 160 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Antares, from Grand Haven, 120 m strips and boards, at $16.00. Schr E. Portch, from Oconto, 250 m ft coarse boards and strips at $9.62½; 45 m lath at $2.00. Scow Harmonia, from South Haven, 55 m common mixed at $10.00. Cargo schr C. M. Hackley, from Sheboygan, 215 m mill-run lumber, at $17.00; 60 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@2.00; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The trade at the lumber-yards is variable. Many dealers report an active market, and that their stocks are very much broken up and reduced, while others assert that their yards are liberally supplied. Probably the location of the yard has as much to do with it as anything. Prices are without alteration, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.500; Wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,483	6,074	265
Tuesday	3,402	9,661	503
Wednesday	1,925	8,306	1,061
Thursday	2,431	7,552	583
Friday	3,144	10,584	336
Total	15,385	42,777	3,128
Same time last week	13,365	34,576	2,182

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,908	4,654	....
Tuesday	1,225	7,136	....
Wednesday	2,363	5,959	....
Thursday	1,419	6,584	....
Total	6,915	24,343	....

CATTLE—There was less activity displayed in the market to-day, as compared with yesterday, but otherwise there were no changes worthy of mention. The receipts were more liberal than for a day or two past—3,144 head—while in point of quality there was not the slightest improvement to note. The attendance of shippers was good, New York, Boston, Albany and other points being well represented, but they did not seem very anxious to engage in extensive operations, although holders of really good desirable shipping steers did not experience much difficulty in making sales at full former prices. Low grades, common Texan cattle and poor native stock, were very weak, the supply being in excess of the demand, and although a fair business was transacted on local account, yet the prices realized were low, and could scarcely be satisfactory to the owners. The extreme range of prices paid was $2.25@6.20, the inside for a drove of thin Cherokee cows, averaging 605 lbs, and the outside for a lot of 38 extra prime graded steers, averaging 1,394 lbs. The bulk of the sales reported were at prices ranging below $5.50, or between $4.50 and $5.50, with sales to shippers at $5.30@5.80 for good to choice lots. There was but little inquiry for stock cattle, and prices were nominal at $2.50@4.50, according to quality. Texan cattle dull, slow sale; through droves, $2.00@3.50; corn fed, $3.75@4.75. Native butchers' cattle sold at $3.00@4.75 for common to choice lots. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
63	stockers	840	$3.50
11	calves	146	4.00
19	cows	970	3.87½
52	Cherokee cows	605	2.25
49	good steers	1,354	5.50
38	extra prime steers	1,394	6.20
88	Texan steers	954	3.25
20	Texan steers	1,033	4.75
8	oxen	1,633	4.75
17	good steers	1,137	5.50
49	good steers	1,305	5.30
19	choice steers	1,464	5.90
16	good steers	1,251	5.45
51	Texan steers	1,170	4.30
11	fair steers	1,238	5.20
40	fair steers	1,114	5.20
18	feeders	1,077	4.50
30	choice steers	1,389	5.75
17	cows	1,070	3.90
12	cows	1,201	3.95
84	Texan steers	1,159	4.50
51	Texan steers	1,165	4.62½
32	good steers	1,173	5.35
13	feeders	1,106	4.80
17	good steers	1,588	5.40
17	cows	999	4.50
15	good steers	1,218	5.35
30	choice steers	1,325	5.62½
31	choice steers	1,304	5.80
15	good steers	1,314	5.50
18	oxen	1,633	4.75
20	Texan steers	1,038	4.75
88	Texan steers	933	3.25

HOGS—The firmness noted in this market for the past few days still continues, and prices show a strong upward tendency. The attendance of shippers, and also of local buyers, was large, and the former were stimulated to active operations by the favorable tone of the advices received from the various Eastern markets. The receipts were larger than on any previous day of the week, but still they did not prove at all excessive, the urgency of the demand, and competition between buyers enabling sellers to close out their consignments before the close of the day. As compared with yesterday we note an advance of about 10c per 100 lbs. Sales were made at $4.60@4.95 for medium to fair, and $5.00@5.15 for good to very choice, and $5.20 for extra choice, with the bulk of the sales at $5.00@5.10, closing steady at the above range.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
137	203	$5.00	46	279	$4.80	25	276	$4.75
36	250	4.75	46	261	4.90	53	203	5.05
37	230	5.05	79	216	5.10	50	244	4.90
41	300	4.75	36	193	5.10	50	292	4.80
101	222	5.05	53	281	5.00	412	192	5.10
250	280	4.75	55	183	5.10	64	195	5.20
64	174	5.15	56	259	4.70	57	209	5.00
57	262	4.85	53	289	4.75	140	209	5.00
66	200	5.00	57	246	4.70	23	199	5.10
124	200	5.10	170	208	5.10	43	251	5.00
141	234	4.90	53	179	5.15	57	182	5.10
62	195	5.10	63	188	5.10	56	211	5.15
67	169	5.15	105	235	5.05	48	204	5.15
51	216	5.00	24	213	5.00	45	281	4.75
43	304	4.80	39	219	5.05	32	239	5.00
23	310	4.75	27	200	5.00	106	250	5.00
43	323	4.75	54	199	5.10	48	195	5.00
65	222	5.00	132	296	4.75	63	180	5.10
27	212	4.85	51	219	5.00	50	244	4.90
45	281	4.75	62	217	5.00	127	172	5.15

SHEEP—Remain inactive, and prices were unchanged. Quality rather poor. Quotations range at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, $3.75@4.00 for medium, and $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

MARINE.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A large fleet of vessels were in port, and many of them were of the largest size, which had a tendency to weaken the markets. Rates on corn are quotable at 5@5¼c; wheat at 5¾@6c. Charters were: To Buffalo: Schrs Sam Flint and Lafrinier, corn at 5¼c; schr Mary Collins, corn 6¼c; barge Birckhart (yesterday afternoon), corn at 5¼c; barge Rutter, corn on private terms; prop B. F. Wade, corn on private terms; prop Vanderbilt, oats at 5¼c. To Kingston: Schr S. S. Mott, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 16,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Rates firm, and vessels wanted. Charters reported: Schr Hattie Wells, coal to Chicago, $1.25 per ton, free, to up-town dock; schr M. Slausen goes to Chicago instead of Milwaukee, with coal, at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr D. G. Fort, coal to Chicago, down-town dock, at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr H. F. Merry, stone to Cleveland, $3.00 per cord, free.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Coal freights are plenty. The following charters are reported: To Chicago—Schr Rising Star, coal, $2.15, free in and out. To Cleveland—Schr L. Seaton, waterlime, current rates.

Miscellaneous Items.

Shannon & Graham, of this city, have just had built for them at Crosthwaite's ship-yard, in Saginaw, a three-masted schooner, described as a very fine vessel.

—The passenger steamers on the lakes are doing a thriving business this hot weather.

—Capt. Wilson Vance, well-known on the lakes, died in Denver, Col., on the 10th inst.

—There was recently seen at the mouth of Fox River, a very large water-spout.

—The steamer Buckeye, of the N. T. Co., a coal burner, was, on Monday at Cleveland, changed to a wood burner. One complaint was that too much space of her hold was occupied in carrying the amount of coal necessary for her round trips. She was the only steamer on the line that burned coal.

—The schooner Ocean Belle, engaged in saving the cargo of the wrecked ship Minerva, at St. Paul's Island, was totally wrecked there on the night of the 1st instant.

—The Lillie Pratt arrived at Buffalo a few days since after a voyage of eight months. She was frozen in on Lake Superior. Worse than all, the parties at Duluth to which the cargo causing all this trouble was consigned, refused to pay the freight on it because of this very delay, and a suit is in prospect.

—Those vessel-owners and Captains who have contracts for iron-ore at Marquette, are much pleased with the quick dispatch with which the vessels are loaded at that point. Very few are detained more than 24 hours, which is very satisfactory to all concerned.

—The Winslows, of Cleveland, have commenced preparations at their shipyard for the building of another champion carrier, intended to be the largest one afloat on the lakes. The dimensions will be as follows: Length, 250 feet; beam, 40 feet, with a corresponding depth. She will be ready for business early the ensuing spring, and commanded by Capt. Buffington. Frank Perew, of Buffalo, has a new vessel building at Cleveland, well advanced towards completion, which will be commissioned by the middle of September. Her dimensions are given as follows: Length 226 feet, beam 36 feet, depth 14½ feet.

—The wreck of the schr Northern Belle lies in the main channel, between Little Traverse and the Foxes, and about 10 miles south of Skillagalee Reef. Her spars have become detached from the hull, and are floating on the surface. They will prove no obstacle to passing vessels, however.

—The stmr Comet brings the intelligence of further disasters at the Neebish on the Sault River. The steam barge City of Port Huron, upward bound, and her consort, the Dictator, run on the rocks near where the Ironton disaster occurred. She lies on the port side of the Neebish, and her bows are badly stove in. The Dictator was hard on, but, to all appearance, not otherwise damaged.

—Collisions have been unusually frequent lately. There are cases where neither party can be blamed, as in the case of a fog or a violent storm. In such cases each stands his own loss. There are certain rules which decide the question of negligence. Thus, if a vessel is sailing close hauled to the wind, and another meeting her is going free, the rule is for the latter vessel to go to the leeward, and although such vessel may either go to the leeward or winward as she best can, yet she ought to suppose that the vessel going to the windward will keep her position. If two vessels are beating to windward on opposite tacks it is the duty of the vessel on the starboard track to continue her course, and that on the larboard to give way, and when both vessels have the wind free or abeam and meet, they should pass each other on the larboard hand, to effect which the helm must be put to port.

—Every contract of the master, within the scope of his authority as master, is binding on the owners, and whoever deals with the master, in all cases where he is acting within his authority, is entitled to look to the ship as his security. When a vessel is let by a charter party, and the charterer victuals and mans her, and has the entire control of the vessel, the general owner is not responsible for the acts of the master; but in such cases persons dealing with the master have a lien upon the ship as security.

—The master of a vessel has authority to throw overboard a part of the cargo for the purpose of saving the ship, and all of the cargo in a state of extreme peril. He can make a jettison, however, only in a case or extremity, as when the ship is in danger of perishing by the fury of a storm, or is laboring upon rocks or shoals, or is closely pursued by pirates or enemies. The mere convenience of better sailing or more commodious stowage will not justify him to throw overboard the smallest portion of his cargo. In cases of extreme danger, where the lives of the crew cannot otherwise be saved, the master may even throw the whole cargo overboard.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Effingham Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 STATE-ST., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD, perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. His MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen, Sent to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, with stamps, No. 464 State-st.

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For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COURTS.

The Creditors of P. R. Chandler Receive a 5 Per Cent Dividend.

Bankruptcy Matters—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Yesterday morning the long-expected dividend meeting of the creditors of Peyton R. Chandler was held in the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, in order to hear a report and statement of accounts from the Assignee of the condition of the bankrupt's estate. The financial statement showed the possibility of dividing the sum of 5 per cent among the creditors, which was finally agreed to.

In the matter of Frank R. Chandler the meeting was continued.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Lucius W. Bugbee petitions the court, showing that he guaranteed the payment of two notes, of $300 and $500 respectively, drawn by Alvin W. Bugbee, taking a mortgage on the furniture and fittings of his restaurant, East Harrison street, to secure the same, and that he subsequently paid said notes; that the said furniture was removed to the hotel kept by E. L. Carlton and Alvin W. Bugbee, after they entered into partnership, after which they went into bankruptcy, and the Marshal seized the mortgaged property; wherefore petitioner prays that an account be taken of his claim, and that the Assignee of the estate be directed to pay him the proceeds of the sale of said property, not exceeding the amount of his claim. The Assignee was directed to show cause in five days why an order should not be made accordingly. In the afternoon, R. E. Jenkins filed his answer, denying petitioner's right to the relief claimed, and alleging that he has no knowledge of any of the transactions alleged.

The Assignee's report of sale, in the matter of William J. Fleming et al., was confirmed, subject to objections to be filed by the opening of court on Monday next.

Ames, Sherman & Co., and E. M. & W. Ward, petition for the adjudication of William Maas, of this city, claiming as creditors on a balance of account, and alleging that the debtor suffered his brother-in-law, Samuel Livingston, to receive a preference over other creditors by seizure of his stock of goods and levy thereon, which goods were sold at public auction. Rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

John Tiedman begins a suit of trespass on the case, in the Superior Court, against Frank Olszewski, for defamation of character, asserting that, on the 10th of this month, the defendant called him certain names in the German language, which, however well they may sound in the Teutonic dialect, are hardly to be expressed in the English language with anything like safety. The complainant sets forth his own peculiar virtues in a two-page preamble to his declaration, and for the alleged defamation he hopes the Court will award him the sum of $1,000, to secure which he has taken out a writ of capias for defendant's arrest.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Catherine Gage was appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel A. Gage, under an approved bond of $3,000.

In the matter of Clara and Lucy Silver, minors, the Court ordered that the files be restored by Sam Searl, and a new bond of $8,000 and the accounts be approved.

S. B. Sexton was appointed guardian of the estate of H. M. Carter, deceased, under an approved bond of $120,000.

A STATEMENT.

With reference to the Pick v. Brown foreclosure of mortgage case, E. F. Brown desires to make a statement, for which space is freely afforded. He says:

I made exchange of property with Pick, and by agreement he was to loan me $2,000 on it. He made out the deed of the property to me, also a trust deed for the $2,000, and I executed it and gave it to Pick at the same time that I received the deed and the $2,000 from him. All was done at the same time. Some time, about a year after that, I gave Coe a mortgage on the same lots. But it was mentioned in the instrument that it was subject to Pick's claim of $2,000, and so Coe well understood it and knew all about it. I never gave Mr. Babbitt any mortgage, nor did he ever hold one against me. The bill filed gives the impression that I obtained the $2,000 from Pick by fraud, that his mortgage was a third mortgage, that I had represented to him the property clear of incumbrance and obtained a loan of $2,000, when there were mortgages to Coe and Babbitt already against it, which is not so.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

William Parker, owner of the schooner Lorinda, yesterday commenced suit in admiralty against a cargo of 137½ cords of wood brought from Grand River, Michigan, to Chicago, deliverable to the order of W. H. Giles. The cargo was delivered, as ordered, to a dock in Chicago. The freight claimed amounts to $326.06.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against J. R. Benjamin et al., in debt $1,000, and damages $1,000.

The Swage rail block case was brought to an end, yesterday, as far as the arguments are concerned, in the United States Circuit Court, and the matter was taken under advisement. The facts and figures herein were published in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, when the Master in Chancery made his report. The magnitude of the interests involved, and the reputation of the lawyers engaged, attracted a large attendance of members of the profession.

The suit, commenced in the State courts, Bull v. Havill, recorded in yesterday's new suits, $1,500 damages, was brought by Henry Bull against George Havill, for injuries received by collision of defendant's team with that of plaintiff, at Lake View, whereby plaintiff was thrown into a ditch and several ribs broken.

Benjamin S. Compton v. Fogg & Bausher, for leave to file petition in review to set aside injunction restraining infringement of trade-mark belonging to complainant, was argued before Judges Drummond, Davies, and Blodgett, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon. The motion was not passed upon, but taken under advisement. The trade-mark is that used for the "Globe Lubricating Oil."

James S. Perry and John W. Henderson file a bill in the Superior Court, against George W. Benton, Abner Taylor, Samuel W. Falker, S. M. Moore, Isaac Cook, F. R. Wilson, Patrick Shahin, Julia Wilson, the unknown heirs of Sheldon Benedict, and the unknown owners of the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 13, and for the partition of that piece of property.

In Jude Tipton's room the case of McCall v. Balch, a suit of assumpsit, went by default, with damages for plaintiff of $305.44, as did also Dodge v. Grannis; $189.53. The case of Dodge v. Constantine was tried by a jury, who found for plaintiff, with $158.07 damages. In Snow v. Taylor, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $150 damages, and in Forsyth v. Farcum plaintiff got damages amounting to $863.

In the suit of Culbertson, Blair & Co. v. Johnson, Murphy & Co., tried before Judge Booth, full particulars of which were yesterday published, the jury, yesterday, returned a verdict in favor of defendant for $2,983.26 damages. A new trial was moved for by defendants.

The Ellen Kennedy case, which was expected to come up before Judge Williams yesterday, was indefinitely postponed on account of the death of a sister of Mr. Brawlier, one of the defendants in the suit.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Wm. Parker v. 137½ cords of wood, being the cargo of the schooner Lorinda, for freight, $326.06.—Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, v. Edward H. Tomlinson; judgment by confession, $1,183.—The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company v. J. R. Benjamin et al.; debt, $1,000; damages, $1,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,216—Franklin T. Lyman v. Robert B. Douglass; appeal. 44,217—W. J. Lyles v. E. R. Rowley and James McWilliams; debt, $1,635.37. 44,218—David Crear et al. v. John Price, C. Grant, and Charles Hoffman; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,219—John Tadman v. Frank Olszewski; trespass on the case, $1,000. 44,220—Robert C. Boyer v. John Boyer; confession of judgment, $1,286. 44,221—John S. Gould et al. v. James Stinson; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,222—Michael W. Grace v. J. J. Montague; assumpsit, $200. 44,223—Thomas H. Thompson et al. v. Charles Regler; confession of judgment, $294.32. 44,224—Withheld for service. 44,225-6—Appeal. 44,227—George Lehman et al. v. T. L. Morgan; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,228—James S. Perry et al. v. George W. Barton; bill to quiet title and for partition. 44,229—Josephine v. Henry August Hight; divorce on ground of cruelty.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,853—Appeal. 7,854—Charles A. Street et al. v. John Bossen et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,855—Charles A. Street et al. v. Thomas Dowling; confession of judgment, $57.20. 7,856—Same v. William Jenks et al.; same, $411.62. 7,857—Same v. same. 7,858—Appeal. 7,859—Kerr, Cooke & Co. v. Dyer, Lamb & Co.; assumpsit, $300. 7,860—Patrick O'Neill v. John P. Wells; confession of judgment, $353.24. Burnt Record—91—Daniel T. Nelson v. Thomas Baxter et al.; petition to establish and confirm title to S. 80 acres of N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13.

Those Bonds Again.

August W. Post, a resident of the State of New York, files a bill, in the United States Circuit Court, against the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County, on railroad bonds issued by the County of Kendall to the Ottawa & Fox River Valley Railroad Company, or bearer; payable fifteen years after date, the 1st of July, 1869, and bearing interest at 10 per cent. Complainant sues in an action of debt, and claims $20,000 damages.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

As there have been no papers served on the county authorities, there seems to be room to doubt the authenticity of THE TRIBUNE's statement. We asked Supervisor Ballou about the matter, and he said the attorneys who began the case, in the same court, recently, in the name of the First National Bank of Springfield, and which was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, had asked Judge Dickey, counsel for the county, to accept service in the name of some non-resident of the State. This would give the United States Court jurisdiction, and save much of the preliminary costs of a new suit. The Committee, Messrs. Farley, Dunn, and Ballou, declined to accommodate the prosecutors of their constituents, since which time they have heard nothing officially.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

GREAT-WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

New Petitions Filed for Rehearing and to Remove the Injunction.

In the matter of John Clark Hilton v. The Great Western Telegraph Company, the defendant yesterday filed petition for rehearing, representing that the Company was, upon proof offered and issues tried, adjudged bankrupt; that on the 16th of May, 1873, petitioner filed a petition for review in the United States Circuit Court of said adjudication, and praying that said adjudication be set aside; that on 2d July, inst., petitioner filed a further petition in said review case, praying leave to submit further evidence, newly discovered, affecting such bankruptcy issues; that the Circuit Court decided said review case, and petition on said review case (as published in THE TRIBUNE); that in pursuance of said decision, petitioner now makes this application for rehearing, and shows to the Court that, since said trial of said bankruptcy issues, petitioners have discovered evidence by which the facts can be established that the said notes described in said petition of said John Clark Hilton, praying that the petitioner might be adjudged a bankrupt, were each and every one of them executed without consideration, and since the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in the case of Terwilliger and others v. Reeve, Gage, and others, and that said notes were transferred to said Hilton without bona-fide consideration, and after notice to said Hilton of the pending litigation and the defensible character of said notes; that the former trial of said issues in bankruptcy was of a summary character, that the newly-elected officers of said Company were greatly embarrassed on account of information, books, papers, and records being withheld by the former de-facto officers of said Company by a combination and conspiracy, to which said Hilton was a party, as petitioner believes, together with said Gage, Reeve, and others, to crush and ruin the Company in the incipiency of its new management, and rush it into bankruptcy under the forms of law before it could gather the materials and evidence for a just and legal defense against said attempt. The petitioners then repeat what was given in full in our summaries of the proceedings in review as to the indebtedness of Reeve, etc., and the fact that such indebtedness was not established at the time of the former trial, and so forth. Further, that besides being now able to establish the fictitious character of said notes, they believe they will be able to show that the cost of constructing the lines was not more than $125 per mile, the total mileage being 1,500, the receipts of said Reeve for said construction from said Company being $400,000, leaving said Reeve largely indebted to said Company; that Otis, who executed said notes, was only Assistant Cashier, and was never authorized to issue said notes; that Gage guaranteed said notes (those held by the Commercial National Bank), and Gage is liable therefor; that these facts can be proved by M. D. Buchanan, John Clark Hilton, George L. Otis, Osmund Summers (?), A. H. Bliss, O. D. Bond, and others. Then follows a categorical statement of the facts these witnesses will separately be able to prove, the petition closing by a prayer for rehearing.

The same parties also filed a petition in the United States Court, in accordance with the same decision. After relating the steps taken in that Court on the petition in review already referred to, the petitioners go on to show that application has been made to the District Court for rehearing, which application is still pending; that the ends of justice require that the hearing of the said review of said bankruptcy trial issues should be stayed until after said rehearing and the decision of the District Court therein; and that the review of the injunction order of the District Court, staying an accounting between Reeve and the Company, should be at once proceeded with and determined, in order that the facts elicited before the Master may be pushed to such a point that they may be used in the rehearing of the bankruptcy issues; and they pray the Court to order accordingly.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's issue of your journal I noticed an article relating to the condition of Louisiana, but more expressly the City of New Orleans. In this article there are two conclusions given: A Michigan Solomon sums up the matter very briefly. He puts the troubles and sorrows of the South in a nutshell, breaks that nut, and out jumps the conclusion: "That this is a true picture of the ruin which always follows civil war." But much nearer the right is your conclusion: that it is rather the true picture drawn and painted by the rule of carpet-bagism. It is difficult for me, as a Southern man, to believe other than that the Government at Washington is the sole cause of all our troubles. In the carpet-bag man we see but what may be seen all over civilized life, that men will steal and oppress when backed by a protective power; and I would ask, Who, if not the Government at Washington, protects that body of reckless and bad men? This is the way we think at the South. If this is not true, why has the South been placed under the tender care of men who, in their own States, hold no rank, mentally or morally,—men who, it might be said, left their country for their country's good?

The question is asked by Southern men, both Union and Rebel, Why did not the Government give the offices in its gift to men who, all through the four years' war, were faithful to the Government, and exhibited no little share of true manhood, and who braved the prejudices of the public, in which was much that was dangerous? They occupied a situation requiring elements necessary to make both brave and true men. These men owned slaves, and fared as did the Rebels, and paid for luxuries they did not want or enjoy, and, like true men, made no lamentation over losses, but stripped for a new field of labor, and, but for the thieves sent us by the Washington authorities, our efforts would have been a success. But how is it now? Thieving has not only demoralized the labor, but has covered the whole land with gloom. Taxes are imposed by those who pay none; and the thief and vagabond are mighty men in the land.

It may be well to state a fact or so which may adorn my little theory: Before and all through the War, the Probate Justice of Montgomery County, Ala., was amply paid for holding that office, receiving the yearly sum of $5,000; but now, by the aid of his carpet-bag brother and the African law-makers, the Justice nets the sum of $25,000 per annum. The $25,000, it seems, did not give the Justice satisfaction; so last year he presented a little claim of $8,000 for extra services.

This principle is carried out in every office all through the South, and this is known to our rulers at Washington. We have called aloud to sister-States, and the returning breeze gives us the comfortable assurance that it is all the natural result of our Rebellion, and time alone will remedy the evil. But I am humbly of the opinion that, if time does not come soon, that evil will not be worth a remedy, as there will be nothing to make an evil out of. Property will not be worth possessing, and our bank-accounts will be the substance of things hoped for, but minus of all substance.

If the Government had had the interest of the whole Union in view, why did not the faithful Union men get a smile from Uncle Sam? Why did not these men get the offices in the gift of the Government? Had this been done, the Union to-day would be a happy, never-more-to-be-divided people. To-day the South would be prosperous, instead of a divided and impoverished people. B.

CHICAGO July 15, 1873.

The Suez Canal in the Shade.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) Express, July 1.

Isaac E. James, late Chief Engineer of the Truckee & Virginia City Railroad, and brother of Register Alfred James, of this city, passed down on the Orizaba on his way to the head of the Gulf of California, with a view of making a scientific exploration of the country between the Gulf and the southern extremity of the great basin, which is known to be far below the level of tide-water, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of turning the waters of the Gulf into the basin. This basin or depression extends northward nearly or quite to the southern boundary of Utah, and the consummation of this project would result in the formation of a sea of, perhaps, not less than 600 miles in length, and would be productive of great climatic changes throughout a vast scope of country. Mr. James will commence his explorations at the point of greatest depression on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and will probably be absent about six weeks.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad will lay five miles of steel rail next month, commencing at Petersburg and running south.

—Hood's Texas Brigade proposes to spend $10,000 in purchasing the picture of "Lee in the Wilderness," that it may be placed in the State Capitol at Austin.

—Samuel J. Fletcher, the State Constable at Woonsocket, R. I., has lately distinguished himself by preventing a farmer from getting in his hay on Sunday, when it was in danger of getting wet.

—A Boston jeweler has on exhibition what he claims to be the largest diamond in the United States. It weighs thirty-two karats, and has a yellow tinge.

—The Connecticut Legislature chartered three railroad companies during its last session, but made up for it by incorporating as many life insurance companies.

—"Considering the beauty of the human foot," an English magazine wonders why ladies do not wear sandals. Perhaps a partial explanation may be found in the fact that "the beauty of the human foot," as a general thing, does not prevent it, in numerous instances, being most inhumanly ugly.

—According to legislative order, all work was suspended upon the new Capitol at Hartford, Ct., on Saturday, thus suddenly terminating the employment of a large number of men, many of whom had been engaged at New York for the season. It is roughly estimated that $50,000 has already been expended upon the foundation walls.

—The action of the Grand Jury of Floyd County, Ind., in refusing to find a bill of indictment against William Thompson, magistrate of Greenville Township, for the killing of Peter Reyboldt at the latter place, three weeks ago, is still the topic of much conversation in that county. It is reported that Thompson feels very uncomfortable, and does not like to stay at home at night.

—In removing the Adjutant-General's Reports from the old barracks on Tennessee street to the State Library, a day or two since, it was found that many of them had been stolen, and what were left were in a terrible condition, showing plainly that no care had been taken of the valuable volumes since they had been placed there for "safe keeping." Henry Coleman detected a thief trying to carry off some, but after a vigorous chase the man eluded his pursuer.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Man Hung by a Mob.

From the Springfield (Mo.) Patriot.

Quite an excitement prevailed at Walnut Grove last Monday, caused by the announcement that Greenberry Buis had been hung by a body of armed men the night previous. From a gentleman who was a member of the jury we gather these particulars: The deceased married a daughter of Jas. Brinn, a respectable citizen of this county, with whom he lived for some time. Last summer they moved to Cass County, where Buis was arrested for stealing horses, and sent to the Penitentiary. In the meantime, his wife's father had taken her to his home again, and which she had left, against his desire, to marry the unfortunate man. The Governor pardoned Buis,—and, by the way, he does a good deal of that,—who returned to the vicinity of Walnut Grove, in this county, where he had some relatives. Of course his wife returned with him. Although he had been out of the Penitentiary but about a month, he and a brother-in-law, Wood by name, were accused of stealing sheep and selling them to the butchers of this city and Polk County. They were arrested and Buis escaped, while Wood was sent to the Hermitage jail, where he awaits the law's delay.

Buis was arrested last week in Barry and was being conveyed to Polk County for trial. He requested the guards to allow him to remain one night with his wife, and they accordingly stopped with her Sunday night. About 9 o'clock a body of about twenty-five armed men rode up, took the prisoner out, and hung him to a tree. The guards knew not the men, and were powerless to prevent the deed. The man hung within a quarter of a mile of his home until the next evening at 4 o'clock, when the inquest was held and the body cut down.

It is said that he had threatened the lives of a number of men, and presumed that this led to the hanging.

A Russian Arctic Exploration.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Russia must now be added to the list of the nations actively engaged in Arctic discovery. The Imperial Geographical Society has made use of its special advantages to send out an experienced Siberian traveler, M. Tschekanowski, on an expedition, which is well equipped and supplied for two years. The exploring party, which has already set out in sledges from Irkutsk, is to follow the Tunguska, a branch of the Upper Yenisei, until it reaches the Polar Basin, and to survey the vast unknown region that skirts that part of the Frozen Ocean which contains the New Siberian Islands. The return route is to be by way of the valley of the Lena and Yakutsk, and the hitherto unknown regions of Arctic Siberia, which Alexander Von Humboldt eagerly desired to explore. It is believed that in these higher portions of Siberia is to be found enormous mineral wealth in gold, silver, precious stones, and coal. Observations made upon the geology and meteorology of the coldest region of the globe cannot fail to be of value, even if the hopes of finding a Northern El Dorado remain unsatisfied. Perhaps the possibility of finding that the frozen North may contain actual and tangible gold will deprive "practical" economists of their sole argument against pushing on Arctic discovery as quickly as possible. Russia is, above all things, a practical nation, and deserves to reap the full fruits of her energy—at least, when directed northwards.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50 cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show it is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 259 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD thing to travel on anywhere, call at 31 South Clinton-st., in forenoon, Room 29.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING TROTTERS, ROADsters, carriage teams, good delivery horses, or ponies, can find ready sale at fair prices with us; also have a constant demand for second-hand carriages and wagons of all descriptions, at 261 State-st., Sale Stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, BUGgies, and harness, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 600 Blue Island-av. J. MORTON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—A 6-YEAR OLD FAST HORSE; SUIT express; sound and kind; harness, and strong, light wagon, cheap. J. FRITH, No. 5 Forty-second-st., Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME FOUR-SEAT park landau. Inquire at 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRONG HORSE, ONE SET OF harness, and a lumber wagon, at 461 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR MATCHED BAY CARRIAGE horses; stand 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind. May be seen at the Wabash Stable, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SECOND-HAND BUGGIES; also light road wagons, top or no top, of our own make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 723 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HORSE, WAGON, AND harness, together or separate. Apply to SMITH & KELLY, 43 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

HARNESS, TWO SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. HOWELL, 534 West Monroe-st.

I WILL SELL A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF BLACK horses, 16 hands, young, sound, and kind, at a bargain. Call from 10 to 12 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor. O. J. STOUGH.

I WANT TO TRADE A BREWSTER ROAD wagon or phaeton and horse, suitable for lady or gentleman, for a good top-buggy. Money advanced on buggies and horses left for sale. A few boarding horses can be accommodated at the new brick barn, 192 Twenty-second-st. FORMES & MORRIS.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEW OR SECOND-HAND top-buggy cheap, for cash. Call on or address L. W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP BUGGY AND HARness, in exchange for a good family horse. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 11 Otis Block.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY OR CITY LOTS in exchange for stock of the Chicago Metallic Cement Roofing Company. Address D 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, MUST BE sound and kind, 15 to 16 hands, must be a good stepper, for which I will trade a handsome gold watch and chain, and pay cash difference. Apply to JAMES WILDEY, 46 West Adams-st., to-day from 7 to 12.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE, BAY OR BLACK preferred; must be sound and kind. Apply to-day, with horse, to J. LEHMAN, 191 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 BRICK TEAMS at GARD'S steam brick-yard, on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK of groceries or boots and shoes, a fine residence in Geneva, Ill. Address for interview, A. B. HAYDEN, 79 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Gardner, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sanger, Wentworth, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth-sts. This perfect Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND TWO CORNER lots, 3 blocks from horse-cars, $2,300; $200 down, $25 a month. C. W. DEAN, 128 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $50,000, the 20-acre block No. 28, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON Thirty-first-st. (No. 171), between Prairie and Indiana-avs.; furniture with house, if desired.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT 50x165 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, RUNNING THROUGH FROM Lake-st. to Kinzie, just west of Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, 699 Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to C. M. HENDERSON, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Wentworth-av., $450 to $850 each, on long time. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—150 FT ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-ninth-st., at a big bargain. H. J. ARNOLD, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT A BARGAIN, with saloon fixtures; must be sold next week, on account of leaving the city. Inquire at 235 Buddan-st., corner Twenty-eighth.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES—TWO 2-story and basement brick houses on South Side, just finished; will rent for $40 a month. Address owner, E 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS Park, four acres; terms easy. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT FOR $1,550; near horse-cars; very cheap, and terms to suit. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Vincennes-av., near Oak-av., at a bargain, containing 14 rooms. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITH 150 foot lot on Drexel Boulevard. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE CORNERS ON ELLIS-AV., south of, but near the city limits. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view and other prospectives, within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools and stores; 3-story brick house, with Mansard roof and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East and must dispose of property. For terms and price address Q 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY DOWN—20, 25, OR 30-foot lots on Vincennes-av., near Egan. Address or call for E. W. HAGERTY, Room 16, 137 South Clark-st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x133 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A beautiful new house, with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; also such bargain in Evanston; also, four houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $35 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred where there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $3,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 ROOMS, JUST built, located on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st., with lot 24x125 feet. Price, $4,250; very easy terms. Possession given at once. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Seventieth. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—$250 TO $300, IN monthly payments of $10, will buy a good lot 50 by 150 feet in North Evanston. Come and see them. WM. P. THAYER, basement 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, AT A bargain, two beautiful lots in Ravenswood. W. P. JONES, 269 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A ¼-acre lot on Archer-av., near Church-st., equal in size to six ordinary lots. Call soon, for this is a rare opportunity.

Ten acres of high ground and a few lots, well located, at South Chicago, below the market price.

No payment down, if you will build, for five beautiful lots near Humboldt Boulevard Station, on the Chicago & Pacific Road.

MASON & MILLS, S. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES, with porches, bay windows, bath-rooms, payments only $500 per year, at Ravenswood, 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; fare 7c. W. P. JONES, 269 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 13 rooms, worth from $1,600 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence property by the lot or acre, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY, new cottage, at Washington Heights, lot 50x200, at South-st. depot, by W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots, convenient to depot, church, school, and stores, at $10, $15, and $20 per foot, including sidewalks. Special terms offered parties who will build. Come and see the property, free of expense. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE BARgains in acre property on the C., B. & Q. R. R., in tracts of 100 to 800 acres, and invite the attention of capitalists and speculators to sure and large profits. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, near depot, school, church, and store, 40-foot lot, very cheap; terms easy. G. N. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, 4 ACRES OF land, price $3,600; also 8-room brick house, one acre of land, choice fruit, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, NEAR depot. Also, desirable lots. Terms to suit. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT HYDE PARK, with good improvements; also fine building locations at Egandale, Hyde Park, Oakland and Kenwood. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CORNER, 50X125, AT Maplewood, cheap for cash if taken immediately. Apply to M. A. BONIEL, in rear of 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts. Also, cottage and lot on West Side. Give all particulars at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS OR OFfice block, worth $100,000 or more, bringing good rental. Address P. O. Box 47.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A GOOD ILLInois farm, worth from $15,000 to $40,000, not over 100 miles from Chicago. WILLIAM GARNETT, 188 Monroe-st., Room 2.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO MY PREMISES, TWO MARES, ONE bay and one iron-gray. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. ADAM COPE, in the rear of 47 and 49 Twenty-sixth-st.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, A CHESTNUT-COLored horse; right fore foot calked, white spot on left fore leg, very short mane. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving same at corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., or sending information where he may be found. E. T. CUSHING.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING LETTERS and papers, marked "Saml. McDonnol," of no value but to the owner. The finder will be rewarded and confer a favor by leaving same at Sherman House.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, ON THE TRACK of the C. & N. W., between Carpenter-st and West-ern-av. Finder will receive suitable reward by leaving at 165 Western-av. (south.)

PICKED UP—ON FRIDAY, JULY 18, A LARGE, black New Foundland dog, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. M. OLSEN, 69 and 71 Milwaukee-av.

TAKEN UP—A MARE. THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 98 Clark-st., basement.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the return to the Cook County Hospital of the sorrel horse stolen from said hospital on or about the 8th inst. Said horse is 16 hands high, with star on forehead, and weighs about 1,250 pounds.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KNABE PIANOS, NEARLY new, warranted to be perfect in every respect; low, for cash, at No. 390 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY LITTLE USED PIANOS, of standard make, and fine tone; warranted for a number of years, at J. BAUER & CO.'S.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PIANO; BUT TWO months used; cost $900; will sell for $700, or exchange for a team worth that amount or more; pay difference in cash. S 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 NEW PIANOS, ON LONG TIME for cash prices, at No. 390 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 226 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., with or without furniture. Call at 18 Market-st.

TO RENT—NO. 316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 3-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE ON WABASH-AV.; furniture in part for sale. Address S 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, with all modern improvements. For further information inquire at 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HANDSOME EIGHT-ROOM houses, with verandas, pantries, closets, &c., &c., on Drexel Boulevard, one block south of street cars; they will be rented cheap to responsible parties. Inquire of J. H. McCARTNEY, 184 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 70 NORTH SANGAmon-st., from August 1; $40 per month. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—AT NO. 339 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, a nearly new 2-story frame house, with modern improvements; low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A NEAT, NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, in the grove just south of city limits, two blocks from street cars. W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO small family, who will board owner. Address E 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Large lot and barn. Inquire of STEWART, Room 5, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NO. 68 HONORE-ST. 6 rooms, closets, coal-bin, and water-closet in house. Will be vacant Monday. Inquire at house, Saturday and Sunday.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE ON CORner Michigan-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., furnished. Two houses at Hyde Park, near depot. Small house at Oakland, near street and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 34 HALSTED-ST.

TO RENT—HOUSE 736 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also, 2 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Choice location. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., one block west of Union Park; $25 per month. Also, 3 rooms, $15—all in good repair. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN BEAUTIFUL GROVE, CORNER OF Forty-fifth-st., and Evans-av., new 2-story and basement houses, and room suitable for housekeeping; $15 to $25. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY—FURnished complete for housekeeping; furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply at 253 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 105 QUINCY-st., between Adams and Jackson, west of Desplaines. Rent, $15 per month.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 341 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW AND COMPLETE HOTEL SITuated corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., containing 80 rooms, all well lighted; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BEST located and lighted rooms in this city, with good strong and steady power. Inquire at corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, occasionally, by a party of quiet habits; south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address, giving location and terms, A U O, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN VICINITY OF Douglas-place and Cottage Grove-av., at $40, or less. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 18 Foot Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURNISHed rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

98 ASHLAND-AV.—I HAVE AN ELEGANTLY furnished room with board, and desire a room-mate. JENNINGS.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MONROE—Board by week, $5. Day board, $3.50 per week.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; also, good accommodations, from $6 upward; everything first-class.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY nice accommodations for several young gents, or married couples, at quite moderate terms; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

205 WALNUT-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can have one or two rooms with widow lady, pleasant locality, board for lady only. Call for one week.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.

South Side.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms to rent with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms to rent; also, single room.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; fine rooms, good table, and modern improvements; single rooms, $6.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE (HOTEL), 1121 SOUTH State-st.—Excellent table and room at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A SINGLE PARTY WISHING TO pay a fair price for home comforts in a small family and choice locality, address E 50, Tribune office.

North Side.

LADIES WISHING BOARD AND NURSING IN strictly private family in a healthy location on North Side, during sickness, can hear of such location by addressing J 17, Tribune office.

Country.

NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—DESIRABLE rooms, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; modern house. Address L, care Carrier 48.

FROM ONE TO EIGHT BOARDERS WANTED IN suburban town; 20 minutes' ride, 7 cents fare, large new house, plenty of shade. Address, for information, 446 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I DESIRE FOR MYSELF AND WIFE FOR the summer or longer a suite of large, airy, unfurnished rooms, and board, in a private family on the North Side; house with modern improvements; references given if necessary. Address, giving exact location, Z 78, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOgy. For catalogue, and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MME. G. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made, as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

POSITION WANTED—TEACHER—A TEACHER, with 5 years' successful experience, must leave a fine position in the East for a change of climate. Best of references. Address G. W. HAYWOODS, Springfield, Vt.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN, MASS., OPEN Sept. 2, 1873—A scientific school, especially arranged to fit for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and like institutions, with ample chemical and physical laboratories for practice, and drawing-rooms for instruction in mechanical and free-hand drawing. Refer to the President of Institute of Technology. For circular, and fuller information, address Dr. EPHRAIM CUTTER, Secretary, Woburn, Mass.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED HALF OF CANAL boat and team at a sacrifice. Good paper taken. Apply to WILLETT & HERRINGS, Room 10, No. 135 Clark.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SALOON COUNTER, very cheap, $40, at 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SODA FOUNTAIN, COMplete running order, at half of its value if taken soon. Call in rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ICE CHEST, 4½ HIGH, 5 FEET wide; 4 doors. Call at 181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FAIRBANKS PLATFORM SCALE, weighs to 600 pounds; never used; cost $31, will sell for $20. Apply at 153 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9 each. Also pass to Pittsburgh and return, $32. Inquire at store, 128 Dearborn-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNA KANE, who worked at corner of Liberty and Jefferson-sts., by her brother, PATRICK KANE, 13 Wright-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HILMANN, supposed to be in Chicago. His father will be at George Stupp's, 45 West Kinzie-st., till Monday night. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by him.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. TEED, PHYSICAL MEDIUM, 406 WEST Madison-st. Seances Saturday and Sunday, evenings.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age in an insurance office. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN AN OFFICE OF A wholesale mercantile house; must be a good, rapid writer, quick and accurate in figures, and willing to work for a moderate salary; a youth of 16 to 18, who resides with parents or friends, preferred. Address in own writing, giving references, and stating salary expected, M. JOHNSON, P. O. Carrier No. 23.

WANTED—DRUG SALESMAN—AN EXPERIenced salesman to represent a manufacturing drug house in the West and Northwest. Address Lock Box 1142, Cincinnati, O., with reference, stating salary expected.

WANTED—DRUGGIST IN WANT OF CLERKS can be supplied with first and second clerks who can speak German and English languages by calling on McPHERSON & CO., 162 East Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply by letter, stating terms and experience, to F. W. HOLLISTER, Architect, Saginaw City, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER, turner, and fitter. G. BRIENEN, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—FOUR GOOD TRIMmers at LOMAX'S MANUFACTORY, Charles-pl., between Harrison and Van Buren-sts., near Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, one who understands all branches thoroughly. Pay good; send sample work of self. Address A. E., Mt. Carroll City, Carroll Co., Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH FOR CUSTOM work and carriage ironing. Call at 158 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BARBER FOR SATURDAY AND Sunday. Apply 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A DAY'S WORK FOR TWO FIRST-class calciminers; 7 a. m. sharp. J. KING, 125 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE STONEMASON AND BRICKLAYer on Morgan-st., between Van Buren and Harrison.

WANTED—10 GOOD LATHERS AT SOUTHWEST corner West Monroe and Wood-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE glazing and sash-shop of Garden City M. and S. Company, Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgages, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR RESTAURANT; must understand his business thoroughly. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, FOR SATURdays and Sundays only, at 329 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—THREE STOUT YOUNG MEN THAT can drive teams. Apply corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-sts. R. P. HUTCHINSON & SON.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—SIX MORE BOARDING BOSSES, 300 laborers, 175 choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; no money required; fare and office fees advanced. Be hurry up and bring your baggage to 260 East Randolph-st. Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 50 sawmill hands; all free fare; also, 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 151 South Canal.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEN TO TRAVEL, clerks, 100 men to work on railroad, sawmill, and tunnel, $2.40 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 29 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—H. EDWARDS, OYSTER PACKER, Norfolk, Va., wants a live man as Agent for Chicago; a suitable party will be liberally dealt with. Address H. EDWARDS, Oyster Packer, Norfolk, Va.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO SELL TEA ON commission in private houses. One must speak German. Address, at once, Z 56 Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING the marking brush (no others) will find a job at 205 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—15 OR 20 GERMAN LABORERS IMmediately, at corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts.; wages $1.75 per day.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY and 500 in the country, to sell Prof. Henry's nonexplosive for Kerosene Oil; $5 to $12 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., FARmers and others to clear $50 per week. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (WHITE) TO WORK in kitchen. Apply at Barnes House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—100 AGENTS TO SELL THE NOVELTY Fly Trap and Destroyer; they are selling fast. 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN LOOKING for employment to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Rare chance for big money.

WANTED—100 MEN ON GARD'S STEAM BRICK Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., on Monday, July 21.

WANTED—THREE FARM HANDS, PERMAnently. Call to-day between 11 and 12 o'clock. A. N. HART, Room 5, 216 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD MAN TO work on stock. Call at livery stable, No. 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT SWEDE OR Norwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 1251 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 371 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; also a good second girl. References required. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—AT 84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TWO girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work; the best of wages paid to such as suit.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply Saturday and Monday at 1144 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE COOK; REFERENces required. Apply at 1189 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to assist in general housework. English preferred. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING, and ironing, in a small private family; must bring city references; Norwegian or Swedish girl preferred. Apply at 1081 Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 116 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, cooking, washing, and ironing principally, at 731 North Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

WANTED—TO-MORROW, A FIRST-CLASS KITCHen girl. Come prepared to go to work. 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN COOK TO take charge of kitchen in Restaurant. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Inquire at 344 West Randolph-st., corner of May.

WANTED—3 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS, AT the Christian Union New Holly Tree Dining Rooms, 159 Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 5 South Robey-, corner Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN FAMILY SEWing for a few weeks; must bring her own sewing machine. Apply at 413 Belden-av., between Larrabee and Orchard-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF AN INvalid lady. Call at 66 Twenty-fourth-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a laundry. None but an experienced one need apply to the CHICAGO RAILROAD LAUNDRY, 195 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (WHITE) SHIRT-ironer, good wages, at 79 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—600 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE property with valuable improvements; will take a good improved and unincumbered farm or other good property in part payment. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH beautiful ground, at Ripon, Wis. House completely furnished; horse and carriage. Excellent schools. Will exchange for residence property, West Division, and assume encumbrance. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GROCERIES OF FROM $4,000 to $8,000, to be paid for in good suburban real estate. R. KENNEDY, 133 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 1 MINING STOCK for horse, buggy, phaeton, and harness. Address V 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—5 OR 10 LOTS ON Egan-av., near corner of Halsted-st., for a commodious house and lot, with modern improvements, situated in a pleasant suburban town within 10 miles of the city; Oak Park preferred. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Block.

WANTED—GAS-FIXTURES IN EXCHANGE FOR a new piano, of standard make. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR BARN ON Elston-av. and Snow-st., on Sunday evening, July 13, a deep bay pacing horse, heavy mane and tail, about 15 hands, halter and shoes on; good condition. One dapple brown mare, halter and shoes on, about 14 hands; good condition. One sorrel horse, rather long tail, no shoes on. Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY EVENING LAST (13TH inst.), a young carrier pigeon, yellow. Owner will purchase it from party in possession. Barn in rear of 399 Calumet-av.

STRAYED—TWO HORSES; ONE BAY HORSE, with white hind leg, and one brown horse, with white spot in forehead. A liberal reward will be paid to the recoverer by W. WEIDON, corner Twenty-ninth and Wallace-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1057.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience, who can furnish the best of references, and who will not ask a large salary until his capacity shall have been fairly demonstrated. Would prefer produce commission, real estate, or insurance business. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age in a wholesale or retail crockery and glassware house; has had 5 years' experience. Also understands the lamp business. Good references given. Please address J 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and cashier is open for an engagement with a reliable house. Address A 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY IN A law, or law and real estate office; would buy an interest on favorable terms. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener of 25 years' experience. References given. Address Ellis' News Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman (German); good city references. Address A 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS A good, careful driver, and thoroughly understands the business; has good city reference. Address, for to-day and to-morrow, D 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by a competent young man, with good references. Address for five days A 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits as private watchman; best of reference if required. Address E 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS (GERman), one for cook, washer and ironer, and one for second work and sewing. 623 Centre-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls; one to do cooking in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; the other will do second-work or laundry-work; first-class city references. Please call at 10 East Erie-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; in a private family preferred. Address 423 Morgan-st., corner Twelfth.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FRENCH AND MUSIC teacher, in a young family, by a lady; can teach all the English branches if necessary; or would take an office situation, to copy writing. Address TEACHER, No. 25 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LUMberman; is good tally-man; is a good shipper; can be used as teamster or any place in a yard, or in a planing mill. Address B 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$50 FREE TO ANY ONE that will aid a stranger in securing a good position on a railroad (has been conductor); can give A No. 1 reference, and of no bad habits; would take any good position and give security if necessary. Address for one week, R 66, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 328 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE, ON THE PRINCIPAL street of Chicago, and country. Druggists wishing to buy or sell, or drug clerks looking for situations, call on McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 Washington.

DRUG STORE PAYING $4,000 A YEAR FOR SALE. For particulars address P, Tribune office. Capital required $7,500.

GROCERY STORE OF 12 YEARS' STANDING FOR sale for cash or to exchange for Chicago real estate. Apply to No. 313 South Morgan-st.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY QUICK AND sure, we will show you some capital chances in legitimate business. CHEESEMAN & CO., 7 East Madison-st., Room 6.

LOOK AT THIS—HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN a new invented diamond drill, for boring a diamond and square-shaped holes in wood, stone, and metal. Apply to H. THOMPSON, 124 South Franklin-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business in one of the best localities of the West Side. Will sell cheap. Everything is in good running order. Address T 46, Tribune office.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 TO $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run like interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

MARKET AND FIXTURES, LARD KETTLE, press and cooler, good cellar, horse, wagon, and harness, all in good order, for sale; must be sold soon as owner leaves city. Apply to PEEVEY & ANDERSON, Chicago Wholesale Market, Jackson-st., near Canal.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANINGmill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $30,000 can make 20 to 30 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 361 North Clark-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP, with or without license, situated in the vicinity of the North Side Gas House. For further particulars, apply at 59 Hubbie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT, CONfectionery, and fruit-stand for sale very cheap; must sell on account of ill health. Apply to-day at No. 1 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

WILL BE SOLD TO-DAY FOR LESS THAN HALF cost, one of the best fitted saloons on Clark-st. The best of reasons for selling. This is a bargain if closed to-day, for cash. Apply to HIGBY, Rooms 20 and 22, Hawley Building, southwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

$700 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARket, with all the convenience for a packing-house. Address W M, care of Carrier No. 46.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities, in large or small amounts. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables: 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND MORE, on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. B. L. PEASE, 99 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards for 3 or 5 years, on city real estate or prime suburban. PHILIP MYERS, Room 18, Major Block.

WANTED—$400 FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS; LARGE interest and security. Address E 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, for three or five years. Security ample. Address U 46, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS; SMALLER amounts for short time. W. VAN O. LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS ON INside real estate security; money in hand; will loan at once. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN IN $5,000 AMOUNTS, ON inside improved property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty in the burnt district. BENNETT & TABOR, 151 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS GROCERY doing a thriving business, carries $4,000 stock, and situated on State-st., near Eighteenth; capital required, $1,000; a solid, reliable opening seldom met with. Address, care of Mr. GEORGE BEMIS, 947 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO INVEST in the wholesale chromo, frames, and molding business, where large profits can be made; this is well worth investigating. Please address M, care NATHAN EISENDRATH, 124 East Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $8,000 TO $10,000, in a safe, profitable business, established 1864; will exchange good references. Inquire of L. WARLICH, 89 North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good-paying business; best of references given. W. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH OR WITHout experience, with $20,000 or $30,000 in an old and well-established wholesale house in this city; trade active, and a first-class opportunity. Address T 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A genteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 cash, in the stationery and printing business. A good business man with the above amount, desiring a permanent, paying business in an old, well-established house, can meet with no better opportunity. Address R 69, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly done by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR BANKRUPT OR JOB LOTS OF dry goods, laces or diamonds. Inquire of A. M. WARD, 114 State-st., up stairs.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 684 State-st.

TO BUILDERS—PROPOSALS WANTED FROM responsible men for building a $4,000 suburban residence. Pay one-third in city or suburban real estate at cash figures. Plans ready at office 189 Washington-st. J. A. OWEN.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO SAN FRANcisco. Apply by letter. E 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANDY MANUFACturer, one who thoroughly understands the business, and has some money, to join the advertiser in opening a first-class confectionery, wholesale and retail. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE PARTY TO adopt a fine male child, 5 months old; its mother is too delicate to raise it; best of references as to respectability, and a reasonable sum paid to the party taking him. Address L, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers, at half the usual price. 209 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 672 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

NEW SINGER MACHINE FOR SALE, OR TRADE for a gold watch. Inquire at 366 South Clark-st. Also saloon with fixtures and furniture for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 364 Clark-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 135 State-st.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Revival of the Chicago Base-Ball Association.

A Live Directory Elected—"Business" from This Time On.

Running and Trotting at Dexter Park This Afternoon.

Sporting Matters Elsewhere.

BASE BALL.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

The stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association met at Uhlich's Hotel, State and Twenty-second streets, last evening. There were twenty-four members present, and, with the proxies, sixty-one shares of stock out of one hundred were represented. Mr. W. I. Culver presided, and T. S. Fauntleroy acted as Secretary. The latter stated that he was instructed by the Directors some time ago to sell all the property of the Association and divide the proceeds among the stockholders. He had been delayed somewhat, and, from conversations with gentlemen, learning that the stockholders were anxious to revive base ball in Chicago, he had called a meeting to get a general expression of opinion upon that point. If it was decided to continue, a Board of Directors must be elected. There were $325 in the treasury, and the grounds in pretty good order. The grounds were not held by a regular lease, but they could be obtained for a term of years. The amount on hand would be required to put them in proper order for playing.

On motion, the resolution adopted at a previous meeting authorizing the Treasurer to sell the property of the Association, was rescinded.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Directors: George W. Gage, E. F. Dexter, and C. S. Bartlett. They recommended that ——— W. A. Hulbert, James Barrell, J. M. Thatcher, and T. S. Fauntleroy be elected, presuming that the President, Treasurer, and Secretary would be selected from the number.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. Thatcher asked for information regarding the three games between the Bostons and Philadelphias, to be played in this city.

Mr. Gage said the Directors would probably give the stockholders and the community information when definite arrangements were made.

The Directors were instructed to retire and elect their officers, and report to the meeting. They presented the following ticket, which was received with applause:

President— ———.
Treasurer—James Barrell.
Secretary—T. S. Fauntleroy.

Mr. Culver congratulated the stockholders upon the election of a Board of Directors who would make base ball in Chicago a success. They did not go into the Association to make money, but to see the game; and it was certain now that there would be contests in this city this year and next. [Applause.]

The Secretary stated that he had written a letter to the Philadelphia Club, stating that the Association desired to see base ball played in Chicago this year, and had received a reply that they would come if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

The President stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Addy, the authorized agent of the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs, who told him that both clubs would come here and play three games. The dates were not definitely fixed, but the 5th of August was mentioned as about the time. He would write to Addy to-day and tell him that a Directory had been elected, and that the grounds were at his disposal.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TURF.

RUNNING AND TROTTING TO-DAY.

There will be one trotting and two running races this afternoon at Dexter Park, as follows:

First Race—Trotting for $300, best three in five:

D. Pfeifer names b. m. Topsy, to wagon.
J. Dulsy names ch. m. Hattie, to wagon.
T. P. Roach names b. g. Bob. Hunter, in harness.

Second Race—Running for a purse of $300, best three in five:

Owner names chestnut mare.
Owner names bay mare.
Owner names sorrel mare.
Owner names chestnut gelding.

Third Race—Running for a purse of $500; mile heats:

B. H. Barnes names b. m. Lady Fairfield.
W. M. Brown names ch. g. Jennings.
J. H. Conlisk names b. c. Harry of the West.
M. M. Allen names ch. m. Flush.

The running races will be according to the rules of the American Jockey Club.

KEOKUK RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 18.—The trotting-race this afternoon between the stallions Iowa Chief, owned by C. Zeal, of this city, and Reconstruction, owned by Mr. Torrence, of Oskaloosa, was the most exciting one that has ever taken place in Keokuk. The reputation of the stallions as trotters and getters of trotting horses, and the fact that previous to this race both had precisely the same record, attracted a large crowd of speculators and created considerable interest. In the betting, Iowa Chief was the favorite. The race was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $200. Iowa Chief was the winner in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Iowa Chief	1 1 1
Reconstruction	2 2 2

Time: 2:34¼, 2:37, 2:36.

ERIE RACES.

ERIE, Pa., July 18.—Judge Fullerton won the race for horses that had never beaten 2:21. Time, 2:30; 2:31¼; 2:35¼. J. G. Brown was second, and Sensation third. Considerable excitement was created by an attempt to withdraw Fullerton previous to the race, but the judges refused permission.

In the 2:34 race, Captain was the winner, Delaware Chief second, and Burney third. Time, 2:39; 2:41¼; 2:41. Maggie won two heats in 2:36 and 2:36¼, but lost her driver in the fourth heat, and was so badly injured in the runaway that ensued that she could trot no more. The slow time made is to be accounted for by the heavy rains and the newness of the track, these being the first races of the Association.

RUNNING RACE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The running race at Agricultural Park, single dash, between Nell Flaherty, Queen and Thornhill, was won by Nell Flaherty in 2:44¼. Thad. Stevens was disabled and had not run.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 18—The final arrangements have been made for a grand international regatta to be held here on the 3d, 4th and 6th of September under the patronage of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Over $4,000 is offered in prizes, some of which are very handsome. It will be divided into two parts, sailing and rowing. The race the first day will be for the champion flag for Lake Ontario, and $300; second, $100; and third $30. The second day there will be three yacht races, and on the third one, a programme for rowing races including professional and amateur classes. The first prize for four-oared race; professionals, $700; single sculls, first prize, $200; other prizes liberal. Entries will be received till the end of August.

THE UNIVERSITY RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—The official decision of the referee gives the following as the position of the leading boats in the University race yesterday: Yale, first; Wesleyan, second, and the Harvard third in the order of arrivals. The other boats will be declared hereafter. The Williams, however, it decided last in the race. Champion flags, which were awarded by a blunder to the Harvards, have been given to the Yale crew.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—The city has been in a state of excitement all day over the result of the races at Springfield. Yale's victories are the subject of talk everywhere, and the display of flags and other signs of joy are very general. At 5 p. m. four members of the University crew, Cook, McCook, Meyer, and Kennedy, arrived with the colors won in the race. They were escorted to the hotel by a large crowd. At 8, a large company of alumni, students, and citizens waited upon the oarsmen, accompanied by music. The college bell rung and a display of fireworks was made. A very large crowd gathered, and the reception of the crew was most enthusiastic. In some remarks, President Porter said that, while he hoped it was understood that boating was not the main object of a college course, no man was happier than himself that Yale quietly, without boasting, by hard work, had won such glorious victories, and that, in all the list of past defeats, no suspicion of underhand dealing with opponents had ever been reflected upon Yale oarsmen.

Springfield (July 16) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

A crowd about two-thirds as large as that of yesterday assembled to view the single scull race of to-day. All along the sides of the river at convenient points parties of students were assembled, most of them wearing the light blue of Yale, and others the light blue and white of Columbia. The former were the college mates of Swift, the favorite, and the latter his fellow-citizens. The only contestant with Mr. Swift was Mr. Dutton, of Cornell. Messrs. Ferris, of Cornell, and Hirschel, of Amherst, did not enter as expected, the former declining on account of temporary indisposition, and the latter having apparently had from the first but faint expectation of entering. The Cornell men, Mr. Dutton's adherents, were out in force, wearing the cornelian and white, but were mostly congregated about the upper part of the course. The crowd was of a much more respectable complexion than that of yesterday, and included great numbers of students and many ladies. The river road which overlooks the course at many points on the way down was studded with gaily dressed carriage parties conspicuously displaying the blue colors of Yale. Shortly after 6 o'clock the boats came into line, under the superintendence of Henry Ward, who acted as referee, and of two gentlemen from the Regatta Committee, as judges. A ragged start was made, but Swift had a little the advantage, and drew ahead at once, amid the shouts of Yale and Yale's sympathizers which reached from point to point, and were taken hoarsely up all the way down the course to the two-mile flag, where a telegraphic party of the Harvard students had placed one of their instruments, and connected it with their newly-placed wire in order to record the result to the waiting crowd at the moment of victory. The race now was a straight-away struggle of two miles. It was not closely contested, and was devoid of very thrilling points on that account; though Swift was an object of especial interest on account of the remarkable features of his training and the wonderful improvement which he has made since he began. Mr. Swift started, pulling about 39 strokes to the minute, being a little flurried, but he soon subsided into a regular swing of 37, Dutton raking two strokes a minute less. The start which the Yale man gained at first he kept and gradually increased. Passing the one-mile flag at least four lengths ahead, Mr. Dutton seemed not very confident, and appeared to pause once or twice in his pull. His stroke continued slower than Mr. Swift's, and he made no spurts. At no point, in fact, after the very first start was there any shadow of a contest. The men continued down the course from the mile, keeping pretty well down toward the west shore, followed closely by the puffing little steamer on which the judges were, and surrounded by several trainers and other rapid oarsmen in single sculls. As they drew near the finish, denoted on one side of the river by a little white flag low in the sand, and on the other by the crowd about the telegraph instrument and by a blue flag tied to a whip, the hundred or so of wearers of the blue raised a long shout of triumph, and as Mr. Swift passed the line I regret to say they addressed some rather slighting remark to Mr. Dutton, who came pulling in, working in very good power, but at a most respectful distance behind, such as "Go back; you're not wanted!" Steady! don't go too fast." These expressions, as might be expected, came from the very young men. Mr. Swift pulled up very easily, talking with your correspondent as we pulled along, and seemed ready to make another two-mile pull on time if he should be called on. His time was 14 minutes and 40 seconds.

Mr. Swift, the winner of this race, is a youth of 21 years, who does not know the taste of liquor and tobacco. He began to train about a year ago last September under W. C. Dole, Jr., the successful trainer of Carrington Phelps, who won the Saltonstall cup in 1871, and of other successful contestants in Yale College races. Mr. Swift's chest has increased in a year from 32¼ to 37¼ inches, and he now weighs 139 pounds. He was a mere fragile boy when he commenced, and is the strongest possible contrast to Mr. Dutton, who started in training the heaviest man in the river, weighing 190 pounds, but weighed on the race 173. Mr. Dutton is a long-headed man of 25 or 26 years of age, and one of the heavy men of the Cornell crew, pulling in the middle of the boat. Mr. Swift has trained persistently and methodically, while Mr. Dutton evidently went into the race more to prevent it from falling through altogether than from any other reason. Great credit must be awarded to W. C. Dole, Jr., a son of the veteran sparring master of Yale, for his turning out the best trained man on the river.

THE PRIZE-RING.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Chambers and Seddons have agreed to fight within 100 miles of this city, for a purse of $1,000 within fourteen days.

NEW YORK.

Dissatisfaction at the Slowness of Murder Trials—Attempted Parricide—Arming the Police—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Considerable excitement has arisen here in consequence of the postponement of the trial of John Simmons, the lottery manager. He killed a man named Duryea several months ago by stabbing him fourteen times. The Coroner's jury was about to acquit him, when an indictment was hastily framed and the murderer arrested. Since that time nothing has been done. Nixon, Walworth and three other murderers who committed crime subsequent to that of Simmons, have been tried, convicted, and either hung or sent to State's Prison, but Simmons' trial is still delayed. He belongs to a very bad but wealthy family, and money, doubtless, influences delay. The District-Attorney, lately much complimented for his energy, is condemned for this delay.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—It is understood that the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been advised by their counsel, Edward S. Pierrepont, not to sue ex-President Stockwell, as requested by Aaron Freeman.

A father and son quarreled yesterday on Broadway, at John street. From the first conflict the son retired discomfited. Renewing the fight, he whipped out a pistol, but it was knocked out of his hand before he could use it on his father. No arrests were made.

A committee of the Police Commissioners, having recommended the formation of a brigade of 500 police, armed and drilled as a military body, to be called out in case of emergency in aid of the civil powers, Commissioner Duryea has certified to Mayor Havemeyer that 800 breech-loading rifles, 150 infantry swords, and their attendant equipments are necessary to enable the police more effectually to protect the public and private property of the city, and the Mayor has signed a requisition on Gov. Dix for these arms and stores. This military police is intended to preclude the necessity of calling out the militia in cases of disturbances too serious for the strength of the ordinary police force.

Paul Dahlgren, son of the late Admiral, recently appointed Consul-General at Rome, sails to-morrow in the steamer Abyssinia.

Col. James McLeer to-day received notice of his appointment as United States Pension Agent in Brooklyn.

United States District Attorney Bliss denies that any suit has been instituted against Messrs. Platt & Boyd, as reported.

Special Agent Jayne says the suit against Duden Freres & Co. is for $102,000.

Judge Blatchford has decided that the informers in internal revenue cases have not had, since the 1st of August, any legal claim to fixed moieties of the proceeds of seizures in cases on which they have given information.

The Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict that Dr. Popper, found dead in Fifteenth street, died from from fracture of the skull at hands of an unknown person.

THE INDIANS.

Lieut. Babcock's Attack Upon the Tonto Apaches—Two Hundred Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The recent attacks of Lieut. Babcock on the Tonto Apaches has produced a good effect. Two hundred savages have surrendered at the reservation. Chief Chalterpan says that he wants peace. Gen. Crook made him Sergeant of the force of Indian scouts at Verde.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 18.—Last evening, a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. Fred. J. Thomas, Paymaster of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. He had gone out on the road to pay the employes, and at Grand Rapids, the car in which his safe stood met with a mishap, which necessitated its being placed in the railroad yard there. He paid out a considerable sum and prepared to close up for the night, and had just closed his safe, when an unknown man darted toward him, evidently intending to capture the balance on hand. Mr. Thomas gave an alarm which resulted in his capture.

WASHINGTON.

The President Favors a Repeal of the Increased-Salary Bill.

His Salary Intangible—Constitutional Provision Against the Reduction.

Will He Forego the Additional $25,000?

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS A REPEAL OF THE SALARY-GRAB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Parties who have visited Long Branch recently, and who have conversed with the President, state that he is considerably exercised over the criticisms that have been made by the public press on the Congressional salary increase. They assert that the President will favor a repeal of the law at the next session of Congress. Whatever Congress may do, the salary of the President cannot be changed, as the Constitution provides that the compensation of the President shall not be changed during his term of office.

POSTAL LAWS.

There is now in the hands of the Public Printer one of the most complete compilations of the Postal laws of the United States, including regulations for the guidance of Postmasters in the execution thereof, that has ever been gotten up. This work will cover nearly 300 pages, with a complete index, which will in itself be an excellent book of reference, equally important and interesting to Postmasters and the business public generally, all of which will be ready for distribution on or about the 1st prox.

According to a recent decision of the Treasury Department, there is no fee for certifying to the branding and marking of distilled spirits, imported under the 42d and 43d sections of the act of 1799.

[To the Associated Press.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Some department watchmen were being exercised to-day in the use of fire extinguishers which they had strapped to their backs. One man failed to open the vent to his machine, which soon made one, ripping it from top to bottom, shaking the man considerably, and breaking his shoulder blade.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Attorney-General has decided that no particular form for the presentation of a bona fide claim to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for refunding taxes illegally assessed, is necessary to prevent the statute of limitations running against it, but that the presentation of a claim to a Collector of Internal Revenue, however, its not a presentation to the Commissioner within the meaning of the statute.

The Attorney-General has decided that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no right to open for readjudication a plea for taxes illegally assessed, adjusted, and settled by one of his predecessors because in his opinion such predecessor erred in judgment, there being no new evidence or facts in the case.

APPOINTED.

John P. Batter was appointed Gauger for the Eighth Illinois District.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap leaves to-night for Cape May, where he will spend next week.

MILWAUKEE.

Kicked by a Horse—Visitors Expected—Confidence Men—New Iron Furnace—Suspicious Transactions of a Traveling Agent.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Patrick Mallon, senior of the firm of Mallon & Phelan, commission merchants on the South Side, was seriously injured this forenoon, while trying to stop a runaway horse of the City Railway Company. The horse was frightened by a shovel full of gravel thrown up from a trench on Florida street, near the Benson House, sprang aside, and broke loose from the car. Mallon succeeded in breaking the course of the horse, when the animal suddenly kicked up and struck him in the breast. He lay insensible until removed to his residence. Though seriously injured, he will recover from the effects of the untoward accident.

The Milwaukee Turners are making extensive arrangements for the reception of the Chicago Turners, who will participate in the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Turn-Verein of Milwaukee at Quentin's Park on Sunday. Speaker Emil Walber will deliver an address, and in the evening a grand ball will be given. The park will be brilliantly illuminated in honor of the guests.

There will be a grand concert of the Musical Society of this city on next Wednesday evening, in honor of the Green Bay Railway excursionists. The entertainment will take place at Quentin's Park, which will be illuminated for the visitors.

Michael Walters, a farmer near Menasha, was confidenced at the Northern Railway depot yesterday. The old game was played. The swindlers pretended to be merchants about to ship goods; short of money; long way to bank; generous tender of greeney. The police have not been able to make Walters happy by the arrest of the rogues and return of the money.

The Minerva Iron Company's furnace, just completed near Kinnickinnick Basin, was set in operation to-day, and worked to the satisfaction of the builders. The first run was accomplished at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and amounted to 18 tons. The Company is composed of Messrs. Hilbert, Ault & Pierce.

The Young Men's Republican Club opened their new rooms in the Pfister Block last evening. Large numbers of visitors showed interest in the organization, which is fully prepared for the Gubernatorial campaign this fall.

A recently established commission firm, doing business here under the name and style of O. Brewer & Co., was thrown under a cloud of suspicion to-day, by the arrival of a Kentucky consignee of tobacco, Mr. Doll, of the house of Finley, Doll & Co., Louisville. The house of Brewer & Co. is composed of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brewer & Phelps. They rented the old stand of W. & G. Flint, West Water street, about five weeks ago, and, though their stock was light, received and shipped from day to day. Mr. Doll called at the police-station to learn the standing of the firm, and while there stated that about the time the house of Brewer & Co. was established here, Mr. Phelps was an employe of Finley, Doll & Co., as traveling agent, with positive instructions not to make collections for or drafts on the house. Counter to these instructions, Phelps, in a business transaction here, drew an order of $150 on the Louisville firm. Finley, Doll & Co. refused to honor the paper, and sent it back, with a statement of the reason for their action. This violation of instructions by Phelps caused them to be suspicious, and led them to write to parties who had dealt with the house through his agency that he was unauthorized to make collections or make advances on purchases. A Galena firm reported that the information came too late, as Phelps had collected $150 on a sale. The unhonored order was presented at the desk of Brewer & Co., and was cashed by Wilkinson. It is supposed that the collection made by Phelps at Galena was to meet the obligation to Williamson on the order. Phelps had ordered $500 worth of tobacco shipped to Brewer & Co., and this led Mr. Doll to visit this city and learn the standing of the firm, as he held a note payable in September. Our Chief of Police instructed him to go to Brewer & Co. and inform himself. Mr. Wilkinson was in, but knew nothing in relation to the shipment of tobacco received there. Doll stated that the shipment had been made, and, turning to the porter of the house, inquired whether he knew of any. The latter acknowledged the receipt of the tobacco, that should have been and was afterward shipped to 260 Madison street, Chicago. On his way here, Doll met Phelps in Chicago, and canceled his engagement as agent for the Louisville house. His inquiries here led him to suspect that Brewer & Co. had a branch house in Chicago. He reported to Chief Beck, who advised him as in the first instance, but on repairing to the store of Brewer & Co. a second time, he learned that Wilkinson had gone to Chicago on the 3:40 train.

Thus matters stand at present. Chief Beck does not feel warranted in advising Mr. Doll, as the transactions of Brewer & Co. present nothing open to legal interference, although the movements of Phelps have laid the firm open to suspicion. Further developments are expected on Doll's visit to Chicago. Doll states that 60 barrels of whisky are on the way to the house of Brewer & Co., from Covington, Ky.

LATER—Since the above was dispatched to THE TRIBUNE, it has transpired that Phelps is not a member of the firm of Brewer & Co., but a nephew of Wilkinson, senior partner of the firm.

ST. LOUIS.

Insurance Policy-Holders Take Matters Into Their Own Hands—Bridge Project—The Rendering Nuisance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—At a meeting of the policy-holders of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, to-day, a ticket for a new Board of Directors was adopted, embracing some of the most prominent and best citizens of St. Louis. The ticket is put forth in the interest of the reform movement and against the old Administration, and with a circular giving a history of the previous management of the Company, and what led to the resignation of the old Board, will be sent to all policy-holders in the country.

The St. Clair & Carondelet Bridge Company have decided on a plan for a new railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at South St. Louis, about six miles below the centre of the city. The bridge will have two channel spans 600 feet long on the suspension principle, and two short spans 300 feet long on the truss principle. The design is made by S. O. Davis, the well-known engineer, of New Haven, Conn. The bridge will also be arranged for vehicle and foot passengers, and will be commenced as soon as the Government engineers have determined the site.

Another indignation meeting was held in the Second Ward to-night, to take action relative to the nuisance-steamer Flora, at the foot of Burton street, or what is known as "Judge Busbey's stench-factory." Several violent and incendiary speeches were made, and finally a large crowd started for the river, with the avowed purpose of burning or cutting the steamer loose and letting her float down stream, but when near they were met by about thirty policemen, armed with muskets, pistols, etc. After a parley, during which the police warned the mob that any act of violence on their part would be at the peril of their lives, the crowd dispersed, and at this writing all is quiet. Mayor Brown and the Board of Health have assured the people that no more cutting up or rendering of carcasses shall be done at the river-bank, and probably the excitement will very soon subside.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.77	72	59	W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.79	73	54	W., fresh.	....	Cloudy
2:00 p. m.	29.81	73	54	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy
3:53 p. m.	29.80	74	59	W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.91	61	82	N., brisk.	....	Lt. rain
10:18 p. m.	29.96	59	76	N. E., brisk.	.05	Thr'ing

Maximum thermometer, 76.
Minimum thermometer, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FRIDAY, July 18—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.20	56	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
Buffalo	29.66	72	S. W., fresh.		Threaten'g.
Cairo	29.96	77	N. W., light.		Fair.
Cheyenne	30.32	60	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Chicago	29.96	59	N. E., brisk.	.05	Threaten'g.
Cincinnati	29.90	76	N. W., gentle.		Clear.
Cleveland	29.79	69	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Davenport	30.03	63	N., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Denver	30.35	70	E., fresh.		Fair.
Detroit	29.77	65	W., fresh.		Clear.
Duluth	30.04	62	N. W., fresh.	.03	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.90	58	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Fort Garry	30.04	58	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	65	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
LaCrosse	30.02	57	N. E., light.		Clear.
Marquette	29.98	56	N. W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.99	58	N., fresh.	.18	Fair.
Omaha	30.19	59	Calm.		Clear.
Pembina	30.17	57	Calm.		Fair.
St. Paul	30.07	60	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Toledo	29.80	67	W., fresh.		Clear.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The weather is cool and exceedingly pleasant here to-day and to-night,—a striking contrast with the intense heat of the days preceding.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—On Saturday for the Gulf States, rising borometer, southwest to northwest winds with generally clear weather, except on the immediate coasts. For the South Atlantic States, westerly winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, rising barometer, westerly winds and somewhat lower temperature, with clear or partly cloudy weather. For New England, northeast and easterly wind, veering to southeast and southwest, with cloud and rain. For the Lake Region, Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, north and west winds, clearing or clear weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 18, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	26 ft. 6 in.		2 ft. 3 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft. 4 in.		
Davenport	8 ft. 10 in.	7 in.	
Fort Benton	4 ft. 8 in.		1 in.
Keokuk	9 ft. 7 in.		5 in.
Leavenworth	11 ft. 10 in.		2 in.
Louisville	6 ft. 1 in.		2 in.
Memphis	23 ft. 2 in.		2 in.
Nashville	3 ft. 2 in.		4 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft. 8 in.		1 in.
Omaha	11 ft. 0 in.		
Pittsburgh	5 ft. 11 in.		
Shreveport	17 ft. 7 in.		7 in.
St. Louis	21 ft. 9 in.		5 in.
St. Paul	6 ft. 5 in.		2 in.
Vicksburg	30 ft. 8 in.	6 in.	
Yankton	12 ft. 6 in.		1 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A boy named Lee Wallace was drowned in the river at Cedar Rapids, yesterday, while in bathing.

Cyrus Lewis was killed, and Josiah Carver badly injured, yesterday, by a falling derrick, in Boston.

A young man in the employ of William Hess, of Pike County, Ill., was drowned a day or two since while in bathing.

The Dubuque Coroner held an inquest on the body of Maurice O'Brien, killed on the night of the 16th, and the jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

John Swanson, of Douglass Township, Page County, Iowa, was killed by the falling of a limb of a tree which was twisted off by the wind a few days since.

A young married couple put up at a Dubuque hotel on Thursday night, and forgot to turn off the gas. One of the parties of the hotel discovered the state of affairs in time to prevent suffocation.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati University have decided to open that institution Sept. 13. The corps of teachers the first year will be provisional. The permanent faculty is to be announced as soon as practicable.

Much interest is felt in Madison and vicinity over the nomination of C. K. Davis for Governor of Minnesota. He was Assistant State Librarian at Madison when studying law, and his father is State Senator from Rock County, Wis.

The functions of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Indiana having been dissolved, the members of the subordinate lodges in the State will hold a convention, Sept. 2, to reorganize on an independent basis.

Six deserters from the United States Army, who had been stationed at Newport, Ky., were in Alton on Thursday, and went north by the Rock Island Road. A dispatch was received fifteen minutes too late to secure their arrest.

The Congregational and Presbyterian societies of Oswego, Ill., after a number of conferences upon the subject, have concluded to merge the two societies in one. The meetings will be held henceforth in the Presbyterian church.

William B. Lincoln, of Boston, at the examination of his wife yesterday on the charge of shooting him, testified that she did not fire the shot. Notwithstanding, she was held for trial in $1,500 bail.

A German family of seven persons, in Louisville, ate a supper of smoked herring on Thursday night, and soon after all exhibited symptoms of poison. It was thought at first that all would die, but to-day all are considered out of danger. The fish are to be examined by a chemist.

A horse-thief was caught in Warren County, Iowa, on Tuesday, with two horses in his possession which he had stolen in Mahaska County. He has been looking about Marion County for some weeks, and says that he came from Missouri. He belongs to the gang of whom three were arrested in DesMoines a few days since.

A melancholy accident happened yesterday in Matteson, Cook County. The elder of two boys by the name of Wedel, while playing with an old pistol, shot the younger through the brain, injuring him fatally. At last accounts, the boy had life enough to breathe, but death was expected at every moment.

Some forty insane persons, about half of them women, and some of them pretty wild, were sent with four or five attendants, from Madison to Oshkosh yesterday, to be transferred to the State Insane Hospital there, to which their homes are contiguous. About a hundred were sent there on a former occasion.

A man who says his name is Edward Wells, and whose home is in Adams County, Iowa, at Buchanan Township, Page County, on Sunday last, seized a girl 11 years of age, who was looking for cows, and carried her to some woods near by and attempted to ravish her, but the girl screamed and finally escaped and gave the alarm. The villain was caught about four miles from the scene of his crime, and lodged in jail at Clarinda.

Another of those mysterious burglaries which are at present annoying the people of Rockford, took place on Thursday night. The house of a farmer named Herrick was entered, the family chloroformed, and the house ransacked. The loss in money and valuables is large. One of the family is seriously ill from the effects of the chloroform. As yet nothing has been done to ferret out the gang perpetrating their outrages upon the community.

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Disease North of the Ohio River.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—Advices from Mount Vernon, Ind., report that the cholera is believed to be abating in that place. It has almost depopulated the town. All people who could get away have left. The banks and business houses are all closed, and the town is without population. Resin, pine tar, and coal have been burned in the streets, and in every house disinfectants have been placed. People who cannot leave are removing to the healthier parts of the city. Families are living in warehouses, stores, &c. Every person in the place has had the cholera several times, and in some large families only two members are left. There seems to be no apparent cause for the ravages of the epidemic, as the city is a clean one, and one of the highest points between Evansville and Cairo.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 18.—Henry Brown, of Yatesville, Ill., in this county, died yesterday of a disease resembling cholera. He was ill but a few hours. Several deaths have occurred in Pike County within the past few days, of a disease which the doctors say is cholera.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—There were six deaths from cholera reported at the town of Carthage in forty-eight hours ending to-day. All were Hollanders who recently arrived from Europe. Physicians say they have been using bad food. No other cases there.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—The Board of Health officials announce the total disappearance of cholera in Memphis. No new cases or deaths for a week.

RAILROAD RATES.

How the New Railway Law Works—Teaming Versus Steam Power.

OSWEGO, Kendall Co., Ill., July 18.—Under the new railroad rates, D. M. Haight, dry goods and grocery dealer of Oswego, finds it cheapest to send his butter, eggs, etc., to Chicago by team. He has, therefore, put two teams on the road between Oswego and Chicago, a distance of forty-six miles. In a careful estimate made of a late trip by his two teams he found that he had saved $21.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Alleged Poisoning of Mrs. Brooker, Victoria Woodhull's Sister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The parents of Woodhull and Claflin have charged that the death of Mrs. Brooker, another of their daughters, was procured by poison, administered with the knowledge of Col. Blood. No corroboration of the statements could be had, except those of Woodhull and Claflin, who testified to suspicious circumstances attending the death of the woman, and the charges were not acted upon.

A Colored Man Murders His Adopted Son.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—A negro named Stephen Hood was arrested yesterday for the murder of his adopted son, a negro boy about 12 years of age, named Greenberri. The murder was committed yesterday morning between this city and Newburgh. Hood took his nephew and adopted son, and told them he was was going hunting. After going into the woods he sent his nephew away to get some liquor. The boy, unable to find the saloon, returned to find his uncle alone. He asked where his cousin was, and was told that he was lost. The boy reported this to Mrs. Hood, who informed an officer. They, after searching the place where Greenberri was last seen, found the body buried about a foot under ground. The only mark of violence on the body is a dent on the right temple, as if made by a club.

Robberies by Circus Followers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 18.—T. L. Wilson, E Barton, James Carter, Charles O'Brien, Charles Turner, and William Hoffman, followers of Lent's New York Circus, which is here to-day, were arrested here this morning for robbing John Elkins & Co.'s jewelry store, at Racine, of about $600 worth of jewelry, while the show was in that city yesterday. The same show was at Monroe, Wis., and during the day the First National Bank of Monroe was robbed of about $300, and several houses were robbed of more or less valuable property, probably by the same gang. Attempts were also made by them to-day to rob the safes of Crossett & Clark and Morse, Hansen & Co., of this city, but failed. Robberies of this kind have been committed on the day of exhibition of Lent's show in nearly every place it has visited this season.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 18.—A man named Andrew German shot himself in the head here to-day, while laboring under a drunken fit. He is still alive, and may recover.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—The *Gazette* special says Dr. Thomas Dudley, First Assistant of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide this morning by taking three grains of morphine. He was about 40 years old, and had been with the Institution nearly twenty years. He has been a valuable officer. During the past year or two he has shown some evidence of insanity, owing, it is supposed, to his intimate relations with the insane and intense application to his duties.

True Heroism.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18.—As Mr. Stephen Chase, Constable of Washington Township, was riding on horseback to his father's, last night (who lives about three miles from the city), he had occasion to cross the track of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and discovered that a large hickory tree had fallen directly across the track in the woods. It was then about dark, and a passenger train would be along in two hours. He rode to his father's, nearly a quarter of a mile, procured an ax, and had cut off one end of the tree, when the ax slipped and went into his left foot, cutting it half off. He remounted the log, cut off the other end, and rolled it on one side, leaving a clear passage for the train. He then jumped on his horse, and galloped home through the rain to look after his foot.

A Ku-Klux Outrage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—A band of disguised men visited the house of Daniel Galbreath, a worthy farmer of McCracken County, Ky., a few nights since, and demanded admittance. Being refused, they set fire to the house and forced Mr. Galbreath and brother, L. M. Galbreath, outside, when the outlaws fired upon them, severely wounding L. M. Galbreath, who fired at the party, it is thought killing one man. No reason is assigned for the attack.

A Lusus Naturæ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 18.—Mrs. Samuel Kesler, of New Paris, yesterday afternoon gave birth to a *lusus naturæ*,—two males, united face to face by a muscular formation as wide as the bodies, extending from the apex of the breast to the pit of the abdomen. They were perfectly developed, save a minor malformation on one, which was minus an ear. They were born dead, and will be preserved, but not for exhibition.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Delos R. Ashley, late member of Congress from Nevada, died in this city to-day, of softening of the brain.

DETROIT, July 18.—William Lee, an old and well-known resident of this city, died here today after a prolonged illness.

California Grain Products.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The value of flour and wheat exports from California to Atlantic and foreign ports for the year ending June 30, is $19,252,000. Value of the wheat crop, $5,000,000.

Charged with Murder.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 18.—The Coroner's jury have held their inquest three days over the murder of the Dane, Chris Christian, and their verdict charges the crime upon John Duffield, who left the city on Wednesday, and is now probably safe in another State. The State of Indiana makes no provision for expenses to follow and arrest criminals, so that he will not be likely to be apprehended.

Probable Fatal Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., July 18.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, one McClelland, while in a state of intoxication, went into the house occupied by Pat Murphy, at the end of Michigan street bridge. During the altercation which ensued Murphy shot him, a charge of buckshot entering his abdomen, inflicting a dangerous, if not a fatal, wound. Murphy was arrested and placed in jail.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—E. J. Hardesby was to-day elected Superintendent of the Union Railway Company, vice C. B. Robinson, elected General Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 18.—The Kansas Central R. R., narrow gauge, having procured the necessary means, will at once extend their road and branches some ten miles, tapping the Solomon Valley and that part of the country west.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The first stake on the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was driven at Victoria to-day.

Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Lightning to-day struck several buildings, doing considerable damage. In one case a lady was severely, and two children slightly, injured. A sand-paper house connected with Bader & Adamson's glue factory was blown down.

No Bail Reduction.

BOSTON, July 18.—A reduction of bail in the case of Spence Pettis was denied in the Massachusetts Supreme Court this morning. Pettis lies in jail in default of $20,000 bail, being an accessory before the fact to altering forged notes on the Third National Bank of Boston.

TWICE CAUGHT BY THE SAME OFFICER.

A fracas occurred last evening on the West Side, in which a notorious rowdy of the worst possible type played the role of assailant, and which, it is to be feared, may result in the death of his victim. The following are the circumstances connected with the affair:

A few minutes after 10 o'clock two young men, named respectively Charles Arnold and August Hoff, stepped into the bar-room of the "Grand Central Varieties," kept by Vanderburg, and located at No. 66 South Canal street, near Madison, for the purpose of collecting a bill. The two were standing in front of the counter, when they were grossly insulted by one of the numerous loafers that frequent the place. Arnold told the man to stand back, and on being again insulted by him, pushed him aside. At this instant the bartender of the place, a fellow named Charles Free, sprang forward from behind the counter and, seizing a beer-tumbler, struck Arnold a fearful blow across the forehead. Without a shriek the young man fell to the floor. His friend Hoff lifted him up and with the aid of a bystander carried him to the corner of Madison street, where he laid him down on the sidewalk.

A few minutes later Officer Laughlin came upon the scene. When he had learned the facts, he immediately went into the establishment where the deed had been done and took Free into custody. The prisoner was taken to the Madison street station, where also his bleeding and senseless victim was conveyed. Dr. Dunn was summoned, who found a wound about two inches in length on the right side of Arnold's forehead. The Doctor gives it as his opinion that the skull is fractured, and pronounces the case a decidedly dangerous one. Up to an advanced hour of the night the wounded man had not regained his consciousness. He is a German, 24 years old, single, a painter by trade, and boards on the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets.

Regarding the man Free, it will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that about two months ago the same rascal was caught by the same officer, Laughlin, in the act of forcibly abducting a poor Swedish girl. It was on the corner of Monroe and Jefferson streets. The girl was on her way home from a party, when the fellow tried to force her into a hack. She resisted and he struck her with his fist, causing the blood to flow. He was then only fined a hundred dollars. All the officers in the West Division agree in the opinion that Free is one of the worst characters outside of the Penitentiary.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. I. Prebyl, a gun-dealer, living at Nos. 148 and 150 Milwaukee avenue, was repairing a revolver in his workshop. There was a cartridge in the weapon, which suddenly exploded. The ball went through Prebyl's right hand. Dr. Hess attended him, and thinks that amputation will probably be necessary.

INJURED BY THE CARS.

Michael McMahon, a switchman in the employ of the Northwestern Railway, while coupling cars at the depot on Kinzie street, yesterday afternoon, was caught by one of the wheels, dragged a short distance, and quite seriously internally injured.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—BEEVES—The market this week thus far has not been one of the busiest, but has ruled steady from the opening to the close. Yesterday there was a moderate attendance of buyers, mostly country dealers, who bought sparingly. The morning trade was quite active, but very little was done in the afternoon. To-day there was an increased attendance of buyers, including a large number of local dealers, but New York and Eastern dealers were only moderately represented. Country dealers have been by far the most liberal purchasers. New York and Eastern men, although not largely represented, bought largely for Saratoga, Troy, and Cohoes, and Rhode Island and Connecticut. New York and Eastern markets are in want of cattle, and with the large attendance anticipated to-morrow a lively business may be expected. The quality of offerings is much superior to last week, embracing only seventeen car-loads of Texans and Cherokees. Premium steers showed a slight increase in prices, but on all other grades the ruling of the market has been the same as last week. The highest price realized thus far was paid to Henry Rosenthal for a fine herd of Illinois steers, averaging 1,437 lbs.

MILCH-COWS—Receipts number 60 head of medium quality, with no fresh receipts to-day. The New York market has ruled dull this week, which causes a depression here. Sales of 15 good milkers at $46.00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts moderate and of medium quality, including only a few lambs, for which the market rules dull. For good sheep the market rules active, and the demand good. The attendance is composed mostly of local dealers and butchers. Prices a trifle stronger than last week. Sheep, 4½@6c; lambs, 7@9½c per lb.

HORSES—Receipts have been about equal to last week, but most have gone through in first hands. Demand moderate; sales slow.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props Forest City and barge, N. Mills and barge, Wetmore and barge, Gordon Campbell; barks Burnside, Canada; schrs Red Wing, Dacotah, White Oak, Kingfisher, F. B. Bruce, Riverside, Goshawk, R. Gaskin, Holt.

PASSED UP—Props Gennis, Glasgow and barges; schrs Guiding Star, M. Elizabeth.

WIND—Southwest.

MARRIAGES.

MACKLEM—GEROULD—In this city, 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. William Macklem and Miss Flora J. Gerould, both of Chicago.

STORRS—PATTERSON—At the Matteson House, Chicago, June 16, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Carlton L. Storrs, Esq., of Grand Haven, Mich., and Mrs. Ellen F. Patterson, of this city.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m., George Anderson, aged 60 years.

Funeral Saturday, July 19, from his late residence, 411 West Taylor-st., at 10½ o'clock. Requiem Mass at the Jesuit Church, West Twelfth st.; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK—At Glen Eyrie, Colorado, Sunday evening, July 13, 1873, Mrs. Charlotte Seymour Clark, widow of the late Maj. Nathan Clark, U. S. A.

PIERCE—July 18, Gertrude, infant daughter of Charles W. and Jennie Pierce, aged 4 months and 25 days.

CARLIN—On Friday, 18th inst., of heart disease, Mary Jane Morgan, wife of Bernard Carlin, late of Oswego, N. Y., in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 289 Loomis-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, by carriages to Holy Family Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

O'HARE—In this city, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Isabella O'Hare, aged 31 years. And on the 14th inst., her infant, Elizabeth.

AUCTION SALES.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.,

THIS MORNING, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor Suits, Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Extension Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Matting, Spring Beds, Show Cases, Refrigerators, Book Cases, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, one Horse.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 S. Canal-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TEAS, COFFEES, & SPICES,

Coffee Bins, Counters, and Fixtures, at the Japanese Tea Store, Twenty-second-st. near Indiana-av., on Monday, July 21, at 3 p. m. A. M. THOMSON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

COTTAGE HOUSE,
914 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Near Twenty-fifth-st.,
AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Sale will take place on the ground. Cottage has six rooms, high ceilings, nearly new, and in good repair. Terms cash at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Turn Out, Turn Out
FOR THE GREAT
Real Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS

ON

Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, only 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2:30 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 82 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

No. 359 Division-st.

Two-Story Frame Building

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A

FURNITURE DEALER,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 22, at 10 o'clock. The Building is 20 feet front by 72 feet deep, Store and Dwelling, with Barn in the rear, with lease of ground running 1½ years at $150 a year. Lease of ground can be renewed at expiration of present lease.

The Stock of Furniture

Consists of Bookcases, Marble-Top Tables, What-Nots, Chamber Sets, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brackets, Oils, Varnish, &c., in fact everything usually kept in such stocks. Also, at same time, a good Horse, Wagon, and Harness. Sale will take place on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WEST SIDE
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

On Saturday, July 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

A large and fine assortment of

Household Furniture

Carpets, Pianos, and other Merchandise.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,
ENTIRE GROCERY STORE.

A full assorted stock of fine and new Groceries and Fixtures, to be sold without reserve, Saturday, July 19, 2½, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

Phaetons, Buggies,
Business & Democrat Wagons,
Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Handsome Residence

LOTS

AT OAKWOOD,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock.

At 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

At 9 o'clock, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery (English), 8 Casks of Flint Glassware.

At 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery and Plated Ware of every description, 10,000 Prime Cigars.

At 11 o'clock, Open and Top Buggies, Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, July 19, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

SATURDAY, July 19, at 9:30 a. m., at Auction, largest Furniture Sale of the season, consisting of [illegible] Parlor Sets, complete; also, Chamber Sets and household Furniture of every description, both new and second-hand. Also, a fine line of Chromos; Baby Wagons; [illegible] ing Machines; Open Buggies; Billiard Tables; [illegible] ators; Show Cases, and 25,000 Cigars and several cases of Fine Hennesy Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

LARGE SALE OF

New and Second-Hand Furniture,

CARPETS, &c.,

This morning at 9½ o'clock.

30 Second-hand Carpets. Lot Second-hand Parlor and Chamber Sets,

and a very large assortment of desirable goods which must close.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.

The Tools, Patterns, and Fixtures, including [illegible] three Engines, and a lot of Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys, of the old and well-known City Foundry and Machine Shop of Peoria, will be sold at Auction on the premises. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Peoria, July 14, 1873.